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BOGACHEV: U.S. 'UNRELIABLE PARTNER' AT TALKS

LD042358 Moscow TASS in English 2346 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

The record of the current U.S. Administration in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction demonstrates that in the past six years Washington formally complied with the earlier agreements only for as long as the Pentagon top brass hoped to conceal from the world public instances of U.S. violation of its comitments under the treaties.

But as soon as it became impossible to conceal U.S. violations Washington officially renounced the corresponding treaty.

Washington followed precisely that script in May 1986 having derailed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties. It proved too difficult to conceal from the public plans to go beyond the limits on the deployment of air-based cruise missiles.

However, before that the Pentagon had violated SALT-2 as well, specifically, by starting the development of two new intercontinental ballistic missiles, Midgetman and MX, and by ignoring the SALT articles banning the deliberate camouflage of the strategic systems.

This kind of approach of the U.S. Administration to international treaties brought it the notorious reputation of an unreliable partner in the disarmament talks and seriously undermined the trust of other countries in the U.S.

Since March 1983 when President Ronald Reagan announced his "Star Wars" plan U.S. violations began to assume a crying character.

The plan is in contradiction with virtually all basic provisions of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty).

The ABM treaty sealed reliably a very dangerous and expensive channel of the race in anti-ballistic missile weapons in space, prohibited the transfer of ABM systems or their components to other states or their deployment outside the national territory, and put up other stout barriers in the way of preparations for war.

The Pentagon has already embarked on the practical implementation of the "Star Wars" program by carrying out intensive work to develop mobile ABM radars, by deploying multiple warheads for interceptor missiles, and by using Pave Paws radars for ABM radar coverage of a greater part of the U.S. territory.

The Pentagon is violating the ABM Treaty by testing Minuteman ballistic missiles with a view to giving them capabilities of interceptor missiles.

During the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva the sides pledged to prevent an arms race in space.

However, Washington, approach to that accord was irresponsible, and it continued to carry out intensively its program for turning near-earth space into a site for deploying strike arms.

The U.S. Administration is evidently working to remove whatever barriers remain in the way of the arms race. The U.S. side wants to have a free hand in implementing its illusory plans for achieving military superiority.

This is the reason why the United States is now violating its commitments under the treaties so unabashedly.

The U.S. Administration embarked on a dangerous road of weakening the security of its own country and increasing the threat of a nuclear war which can have disastrous consequences for all peoples on this planet, the American people included.

ARMS NEGOTIATOR VIKTOR KARPOV INTERVIEWED

LD301141 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 30 (MTI) -- Viktor Karpov, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva, gave an interview to the Moscow correspondent of "MAGYAR HIRLAP". The interview is carried in the newspaper's Thursday issue.

Speaking of the practical realization of nuclear arms reduction, he said: "In principle, we do not exclude any form of verification. It is necessary for both sides to be convinced -- the nuclear weapons included in the agreements have been eliminated, and no 'reserves' exist. Therefore, the process of elimination has to be controlled on the spot, similarly to the remaining means which are included in the argeement. Of the latter, only the amount set down in the agreement can remain. According to our proposal, only 50 per cent for each side can remain from strategic nuclear missiles."

With respect to production procedures, even in case of total disarmament, "these will naturally be known; however, the establishment of an effective international security system could guarantee that none of the contracting sides violates the agreement. If such a thing happens, then the system would indicate it, through international or other type of control."

Viktor Karpov also discussed the problems of Western European nuclear weapons. "We should eliminate the stock of chemical weapons, and considerably reduce the European conventional armaments and armed forces. In this case the arguments intended to justify the alleged necessity of Western European nuclear weapons would lose their significance. Nothing justifies the presence of nuclear and chemical weapons, and therefore these barbarian means have to be destroyed. With respect to the large-scale, and gradual reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces, we are ready to hold talks immediately, if it is desired."

Viktor Karpov also considered the risk arising from the British and French nuclear weapons which would remain in possible Soviet-American nuclear disarmament. He noted that the Soviet disarmament programme stresses that the countries could join the Soviet Union and the United States in the second stage, freezing the number of their nuclear weapons as the first step, "Eventually, similarly to us, they could launch the elimination of their nuclear missiles, particularly tactical missiles."

Karpov was of the opinion that even the problem of the moratorium could be discussed in Geneva. "I am, however, of the view that the moratorium could be the theme of separate talks, as it is related to technical issues, and discussions on it require experts. Together with the representatives of the United States, we are currently in talks which are also related to a possible mutual freeze of nuclear tests, as well as the problem of supervision. The next round is scheduled for November. However, these talks are only on the technical features of the problem, yet in our view comprehensive political discussions are necessary, which aim at the total halting of nuclear tests," said Viktor Karpov in the interview.

PONOMAREV VIEWS UK NUCLEAR FORCES DEVELOPMENT

LD311907 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 31 Oct 86

["London Playing into Washington's Hands" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in the House of Commons on Thursday that her cabinet will continue the modernisation of Britain's nuclear forces on the "Trident" programme that envisages the purchases of U.S. submarines and more powerful "Trident-2" nuclear missiles. At the same time she deems it necessary to link any possible reduction of nuclear missiles in the framework of a Soviet-U.S. arrangement to chemical and conventional armaments.

Viewing these pronouncements in the context of the situation that has formed after the Ryekjavik summit, one should pose the question: Does this stand by London promote the achievement of Soviet-American arrangement in the sphere of arms limitation or, quite the contrary, does it play into the hands of those forces in the USA and Western Europe that seek to prevent the lessening of nuclear menace? The answer is that London clearly has no wish to promote the removal of obstacles on the road to a nuclear-free world and readily plays into the hands of the U.S. Administration in order to complicate the situation that is difficult as it is.

Proceeding from the need to clear the road to detente in Europe, to rid European peoples of the fear of nuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union made a great concession. It proposed not to take into consideration Britain's and France's nuclear missile weapons and to eliminate Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Further advance should be made after this: to the elimination of all nuclear weapons. London reacts to this constructive stand by Moscow in a peculiar way. While the Soviet Union, provided there is an arrangement with Washington, will be reducing its nuclear forces, the conservative government will be building up nuclear armaments which, as is known, are targetted at the Soviet Union. And according to the British and U.S. press these forces are already quite considerable. There is no need to enumerate what kinds of nuclear warheads and in what amounts Britain has. Suffice it to consider their strike power only.

According to the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN MAGAZINE, the number of potential victims of a British nuclear strike in 1985 could be nearly 21 million people, and when the "Trident-2" missiles are adopted for service this index might increase sharply. And a British nuclear strike could destroy nearly half of the Soviet Union's industrial facilities.

And such volumes of the strike power are concealed by the head of the British cabinet when she says that the British nuclear forces are "independent". We have no intention to take these forces into account now, but they in London should not think that the public is unaware that the British nuclear forces are part of the nuclear armaments of the North Atlantic bloc and that it is the NATO supreme allied commander -- Europe, an American general, who indicates to Britain potential targets for a nuclear strike.

Nevertheless, the Reykjavik meeting showed that nuclear menace can really be averted. It is only that the solution of this problem should be approached not from the "positions of strength", but from the principles of ewquality and equal security for all and, certainly, without lumping together things that can be resolved stage-by-stage.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REJECTS ARGUMENTS AGAINST CW BAN

PM041401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[O. Georgiyev article" "No Room on Earth"]

[Text] This is the Soviet Union's unambiguous and realistic reply to the question: Should there be any chemical weapons in states' military arsenals? The principled proposals put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement provide for the complete liquidation of not just the stockpiles of chemical weapons but also of the actual industrial base for their manufacture. The USSR's detailed initiatives regarding chemical weapons were presented at the Geneva disarmament conference. They are in the nature of a compromise and help to eliminate the differences that have existed hitherto.

What is the essence of the Soviet Union's stance? In the USSR's opinion it is necessary to embark -- virtually simultaneously with the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles, which must begin no later than 6 months following the convention's coming into force -- also on the liquidation of enterprises for their production (6 months after the start of the destruction of stockpiles of these weapons).

The states which sign the convention must be confident that these enterprises will not produce any chemical weapons in the period up to the start of their liquidation. For this purpose, and not later than 30 days after the convention comes into force, each signatory of the convention must notify whether it has or had any production installations on its own territory or on the territory of other countries falling within the convention's scope and must report the number of such installations regardless of whose property (state or private) they may be, and the exact location of each installation.

The Soviet stance envisages, immediately following the convention's coming into force, the prompt termination of all activity at installations for the production of chemical weapons, apart from any activity that may be necessary for their closure and for the maintenance of their nonproduction status until the time for their liquidation. This means a prohibition on the occupation of premises, dismantling and disconnection of all mains services, and the sealing and closure of all gates and passages. It is also proposed that any verification [proverka] of the implementation of these procedures be effected under international control. The Soviet stance also provides -- should it become necessary -- for the permanent presence of international inspectors at the most important operations.

The Soviet Union's new proposals, M.S. Gorgachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared, "make it possible to sign -- even before the year's end or next year -- a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the liquidation of their stockpiles and also of the industrial base for their production."

But U.S. militarist circles are unwilling to accept the fact that someone is raising a hand against their brainchild -- the "program for the chemical rearmament" of America. The U.S. Congress recently appropriated funds for the production of a new generation of chemical combat ammunition -- binary weapons.

The entire propaganda machinery has been set in motion in order to prove that only this "program" is capable of "protecting" America, and Europe at the same time, from "chemical attacks by Warsaw Pact countries." For example, D. Abshire, U.S. permanent representative to NATO, made an attempt in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL to substantiate the need for the mandatory production of binary combat ammunition. In his view, the production of these weapons would considerably reinforce the U.S. and NATO "policy of deterrence." He even went so far as to say that the modernization of the U.S. chemical arsenal would supposedly make a substantial contribution to raising the threshold of a potential use of nuclear weapons. "Only the threat of a counterstrike could restrain the USSR from using chemical weapons in armed conflicts," this -- if one can use the expression -- strategist declared.

As we can see, Washington resorts without any second thought to lies in order to launch the production of binary weapons and release the flywheel of a chemical arms race.

The Soviet proposals on the problem of banning chemical weapons are on the negotiating table. If the United States and its allies are really interested in the destruction of these weapons -- and there have been more than enough statements to this effect by them -- they must confirm it by their practical deeds.

SPACE ARMAMENTS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 4 NOV

LD041310 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 4 TASS -- The group on space armaments has held a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments.

PRAVDA VIEWS CEAUSESCU, RYZHKOV 3 NOV MEETING

PM041650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Bucharest"]

[Text] A meeting took place in Bucharest on 3 November between N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the 42d CEMA Session, taking place in Bucharest.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, as well as the current international situation.

It was noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th RCP Congress are exerting a beneficial influence on the strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the two parties and between the Soviet Union and Romania. The regular meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, are of great significance in defining the main avenues of Soviet-Romanian cooperation and resolving the questions which arise in the course of its development.

Special attention was devoted to the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, at which, thanks to the Soviet side's constructive position, an opportunity was opened up for consensus on such highly important questions as the reduction and eventually the complete elimination of strategic offensive arms and the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. N. Ceausescu assessed highly the large-scale. proposals put forward in Reykjavik by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposals which attest to the new approach to nuclear disarmament, and pointed to the need for a similar approach on the part of the United States.

During the examination of questions of bilateral relations, N.I. Ryzhkov spoke of how the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are orienting all state administration organs and Soviet economic organizations and enterprises toward expanding cooperation with the CEMA countries in every way and ensuring the fullest possible utilization of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor with a view to the intensification of production and the improvement of the economy's efficiency. The priority importance of these ties is backed up by a whole system of economic, legal, and organizational measures and radical transformations in the area of foreign economic activity.

N. Ceausescu reaffirmed the Romanian side's desire to further expand and increase the effectiveness of mutually advantageous Soviet-Romanian trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties. He linked this to the fulfillment of the Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania for the Period Through the Year 2000.

It was noted during the talk that the resolution of major questions of economic development will be promoted by the dynamic growth in trade turnover provided for in the long-term program, the deepening of production sharing and specialization, the improvement of the quality of cooperation, the utilization of new forms, and the expansion of ties between the two countries' production and scientific organizations.

The need was stressed for more effective utilization of the USSR's and Romania's scientific and technical potential both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000, which is designed to tackle the most important questions of the development of the entire socialist community's production forces.

Both sides expressed the desire to deepen Soviet-Romanian ties in all areas, enrich their content, and strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

During the discussion of the current situation in the world, mention was made of the particular significance of further deepening of collaboration among the Warsaw Pact states and all the socialist countries in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and ensure the security and a peaceful future for the peoples. The USSR and Romania stressed their determination to cooperate still more closely in resolving the vital problems of today and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their collaboration in international affairs in accordance with the agreed line elaborated at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The talk took place in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere. Taking part in the meeting were: on the Soviet side -- L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR permanent representative to CEMA; G.I. Marchuk president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania; on the Romanian side -- S. Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; C. Pacoste, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian deputy prime minister; S. Birlea, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and I. Ursu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology.

RYZHKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH DELEGATION OFFICIALS

Talks With PDPA's Keshtmand

LD042108 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 4 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., had a meeting with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is taking part in the 42nd Sitting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) session as an observer.

During the meeting that passed in a friendly atmosphere the sides discussed bilateral relations between the Soviet Unionm and Afghanistan, the international situation and the work of the current session.

The heads of government of both countries noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Afghan cooperation had become an important factor contributing to the development of the Afghan national economy and the accomplishment of the tasks formulated in the guidelines for the economic and social development of Afghanistan in 1986-91.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand informed the Soviet side about the headway made in pursuing the party's policy of defending the gains of the April national-Democratic revolution, bringing broad sections of the populations into the effort to tackle important nation-wide tasks, and consolidating independence and sovereignty of the country.

He welcomed the new Soviet initiatives in the area of nuclear disarmament set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Reykjavik, and noted that they came in line with the interests of all nations.

The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts made by the D.R.A. Government to bring about a political settlement around Afghanistan which would ensure the termination and guaranteed non-resumption of armed interference from outside into the internal affairs of the D.R.A.

The sides reaffirmed the mutual striving to promote internationalist solidarity and friendship between the U.S.S.R. and the D.R.A., between the Soviet and Afghan peoples.

Meets SFRY's Zemljaric

LD050946 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 5 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has met with Janez Zemljaric, the leader of the Yugoslav delegation at the 42nd meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

Some questions of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation were considered during the conversation in which Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part.

The two sides reaffirmed their striving for further expansion of mutual trade-and-economic exchanges, and for wider use with this end in view of various forms of cooperation contacts as well as of the USSR's and Yugoslavia's active participation in the CMEA work.

Having pointed out an increased importance of intensifying all peace forces' efforts in the present-day situation in the interests of solving such major problems as the termination of the arms race, disarmament, and the removal of the nuclear war threat, the participants in the conversation declared for deepening cooperation between the two countries in the international arena in accordance with the jointly elaborated principles and agreements.

CEMA ECONOMIC, TECHNOLOGICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD41402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Nov

[Text] Bilateral intergovernmental agreements on the development of direct ties in the areas of production, science and technology between economic organizations of the USSR and Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia, as well as agreements on the establishment of joint enterprises, international associations and organizations were signed by the heads of government during the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Bucharest.

Nikoilay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed the agreement for the Soviet side. Agreements with the Polish Government were concluded earlier.

The agreements provide for the establishment in the CEMA countries of favorable economic, organizational and legal conditions for the development of direct links and the effective operation of joint enterprises, associations and organizations. Measures are specified for stimulating the initiative of cost-accounting sections in the development of scientific-technological and production cooperation between them, specially in carrying out the assignments of the CEMA comprehensive programe for scientific and technological progress to the year 2000. Enterprises of the fraternal countries will actively cooperate in modernising and assuring a fuller use of production capacities, resource-saving and increasing the output of products meeting the highest world standards.

It was agreed to continue work to further draw new enterprises and associations into these advanced forms of cooperation.

The signing of the agreements marks a big practical step in the implementation of the course taken by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the congresses of other fraternal parties towards developing new advanced forms of cooperation as an important reserve for the intensification of the progress of socialist economic integration.

CEMA SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD041447 Moscow TASS isn English 1425 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 4 TASS -- A regular sitting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) continues in the Romanian capital.

While noting the positive changes in economic development, the social area and mutual cooperation the speakers draw attention to untapped reserves and possibilities, the need of resolutely placing the economy on the intensive road of development.

The attainment of this task, it is stressed at the sitting, depends to a great extent on the coordination of economic plans, this crucial instrument of harmonising the economic policies of CMEA countries. The coordination of plans that was carried out facilitates the dynamic and balanced economic growth of each country and the community as a whole, the forming of stable economic, scientific and technical ties between states and the effective utilisation of the possibilities of socialist economic integration.

Favourable conditions are now being created for the establishment of direct ties, for co-production and scientific-technical cooperation, it is said at the sitting. The first steps in this direction have already been taken but this is only the beginning of a big and challenging endeavour. A practical step in this direction has been unquestionably taken by the signing during the sitting of agreements on questions of developing direct production, scientific and technical ties between economic organisations of the USSR and Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia and also on the setting up of joint enterprises, international amalgamations and organisations.

Specialisation and co-production are envisaged first of all in industries that determine scientific and technological progress, especially machine building. Cooperation in this field is becoming the main direction of integration. Mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment are growing. Microprocessor systems for automatically controlling individual technological processes have been created or are being created in a number of industries. New vistas are being opened by the programme of building atomic power stations and atomic heat-supply stations spanning the period to the year 2000.

The sitting of the CEMA session continues.

TASS NOTES CEMA RESOURCE-ECONOMIZING PROGRAM

LD011242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS) -- The TASS correspondent at the CEMA Secretariat writes:

The program of CEMA member countries on economizing and making rational use of material resources in the period up to the year 2000 is meant to increase efficiency in the use of raw materials, fuel and energy as well as production and consumption waste. The socialist community states have set about its implementation. [passage omitted]

The program provides in particular for the creation of power-generating equipment for thermal power stations, which will reduce the outlay on their power-generation by 30-40 percent.

There are also plans for the extensive introduction of waste-free production units and the substitution of cheap and available types of raw and other materials for those that are in short supply. The program gives a place of importance to improving the utilization of production and consumption waste. Experience shows that this direction is more effective in solving problems of raw materials, fuel and energy. [passage omitted]

The program also provides for measures for the return into economic circulation of worn-out tires and viscose fibers, paper and cardboard waste, broken glass, low-grade cotton fiber, and waste from weaving, leather footwear and other industrial production processes.

TASS NOTES OPENING OF CSCE MEETING IN VIENNA

LD041037 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 4 TASS -- The third meeting of participatory countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace.

The participants will discuss the fulfilment of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the concluding document of the previous meeting in Madrid, and continue the search for possibilities of returning to detente and stepping up cooperation between the continent's countries.

Opening the meeting, Austria's Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky voiced hope that it will promote the successful implementation of the endeavour started by the European conference in Helsinki.

On behalf of the United Nations secretary general the participants in the meeting were greeted by Klaus Aksel Sahlgren, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Delegates' Press Conference

AU041641 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Raimund Loew report on a press conference held by the USSR delegation to the CSCE in Vienna on 4 Novemeber -- recorded]

[Text] A Soviet press briefing was held 1 and 1/2 hours before the official start of the conference. Present at the podium in addition to Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna conference, are Andrey Kokoshin, expert on the United States and Oleg Grinevskiy, Soviet spokesman at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures that was concluded this summer. This composition of personages is indicative of the program, because the Soviet Union wants to continue the process of detente with Washington through Vienna and take a decisive step toward disarmament in Europe.

Oleg Grinevskiy, gives fundamentally optimistic picture of the East-West situation: The Reykjavik summit has opened new horizons and created new possibilities. The Stockholm conference, a product of the CSCE process, has demonstrated that a process including all of Europe would be the best framework for cooperation between East and West. The Soviet representative recalls that in Stockholm the Warsaw Pact states have agreed to military on-site inspections. We are clearly interested in also implementing such agreements, Grinevskiy says, and he outlines the Soviet goal for Vienna. The way is clear, he continues: From Stockholm part one we want to get to Stockholm part two, via Vienna. The Vienna conference is to give the Stockholm sideline conference a mandate for a second phase in which not only security and confidence-building will be discussed, as up to now, but also the reduction of weapons arsenals and military expenditures. The Soviets stress that they mean Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, that they also include the Soviet part, the European part of the Soviet Union and that they do not want to discuss only nuclear armament.

Grinevskiy says: We regard the desired elimination of nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe not as an isolated issue. Hand in hand with that, the Warsaw Pact states are also prepared to take serious measures regarding conventional disarmament. Our proposal is valid -- a reduction to half a million soldiers on both sides.

The Soviets do not want to rule out the joining of the MBFR talks, now going on for 13 years, with the Stockholm conference. And again and again it is stated: We want the Vienna follow-up meeting to enrich the Stockholm conference by adding a mandate to negotiate on military disarmament too.

The delegation head of the Vienna conference, Vladmimir Lomeyko, criticizes the irresolute attitude of the United States to the Reykjavik negotiations. When Reagan and Gorbachev talked, the talks were taken down in shorthand. The Soviet Union, he indicates, has no objections to making this stenographic record known to the world public. Tomorrow, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will present the concrete measures proposed by the Soviet Union in his address here in the Vienna Hofburg. The Soviet position for the Vienna meeting, however, seems to be clear: Everything can be discussed, but results are particularly desirable in the military sector. And in order to move from a purely Soviet-American dialogue to a disarmament process including all 35 CSCE states, there are indications of the possibility of significant compromises on technical issues.

Human Rights Discussed

AU031706 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov 3 (AFP) -- Soviet delegates to the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) discussed Moscow's attitude to human rights at a press conference here Monday.

Roving ambassador Vladimir Lomeyko, a former Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, said that the respect for human rights was a "complex matter" that Moscow was trying to solve via international cooperation. Mr Lomeyko was interrupted several times by emigre relatives of Soviet oppositionists refused exit visas -- in one case, that of Vladimir Slepak -- for as long as 17 years. Mr Lomeyko promised to refer back to "competent persons" in Moscow to try to find a solution for such cases.

A Soviet jurist, Anatoly Muchian, spoke of new Soviet regulations concerning emigration and immigration, the aim being to speed up examination of visa requests. He said that the new arrangements, discussed at the CSCE meeting last April in Berne, where a U.S. veto had prevented their adoption, had been put into effect unilaterally by the Soviet Union.

Mr Lomeyko also denied that agreements on human rights had been made at Reykjavik, as rumored. "There was an exchange of opinions" between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, he said, "but no solutions were agreed on."

Another speaker, Byelorussian writer Oleg Adamovich, said that "in fact, censorship has been abolished" in the Soviet Union. He said censorship was only used against pornography and in areas involving state secrets.

In response to a question, Mr Lomeyko said however that Aleksander Solzhenitsyn would not be published in the Soviet Union, for there was no Soviet magazine "that wants to publish a writer who advocates a return to monarchy."

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who is also taking part in the CSCE meeting, was received by Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch. Officials said they mainly discussed the conference, which opens Tuesday. The officials quoted Mr Shevardnadze as saying that the Soviet Union is expecting a "new phase of European politics, it being understood that the concept of Europe includes also the United States and Canada," which are both taking part in the converence.

Kashlev Interviewed

PM041512 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Ambassador Yu. B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna CSCE meeting, by unnamed correspondents, under the rubric "On the Opening of the Vienna Conference": "Common Responsibility" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) opens in Vienna today. After the Belgrade meeting (1977-1978) and the Madrid meeting (1980-1983), this will be the third such meeting within the framework of the all-European process.

Our correspondents addressed a number of questions to Ambassador Yu. B. Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting.

[Correspondents] Yuriy Borisovich, what can be expected from the Vienna meeting?

[Kashlev] Of course, it is a major event not only on the European continent, but outside Europe too. The forum will be taking place in the fundamentally new international situation created by the major Soviet peace initiatives. These are well known. In these conditions, the role of the CSCE states and their responsibility for the future not only of Europe, but of the whole world are increasing immeasurably. The Soviet Union advocates the attainment of substantive accords on all sections of the Final Act at the Vienna meeting. That is how we understand the task of ensuring "balance" in the Helsinki process. This is spoken of frequently in the West too, although there they have a highly selective approach to the Helsinki accords. For us, there are no "forbidden" topics, and we are prepared to discuss at the Vienna meeting any issues covered by the Final Act. The USSR delegation at the Vienna meeting will take an active position. Independently and in cooperation with the socialist countries' delegations, it will put forward initiatives on all sections of the Final Act and will be prepared to examine other participants' proposals carefully.

[Correspondents] Could you not speak in more detail about the main avenues of the conference's work?

[Kashlev] Within the framework of the first section of the Final Act -- on questions relating to security in Europe -- we attach great significance to the resolution of military and political problems. This is the aim of the large-scale proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. In Vienna, the Soviet Union will advocate reaching agreement on a mandate for the next stage of the Stockholm conference, with a view to continuing the examination of confidence-building measures, but mainly moving on to practical talks concerning the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

In the "second basket," which covers cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science, technology, and the environment, the USSR delegation will advocate the fuller exploitation of the potential inherent in the Final Act.

[Correspondents] Much could be done at the Vienna meeting to develop cooperation in the humanitarian sphere too. What are the conference's tasks from this viewpoint?

[Kashlev] The USSR delegation intends to take an open, constructive stance in examining questions of culture, education, information, the protection of human rights and basic freedoms, and contacts between people. In Vienna we will call for the expansion of contacts between people and the exchange of spiritual values between countries and peoples. In a word, we are going to the Vienna meeting with a major, positive program, and we intend to act constructively there. Important tasks face us, and their resolution is only possible in a businesslike atmosphere, without artificial, futile polemics or confrontation. The responsibility that rests with the CSCE countries makes it incumbent on us to respect each other's positions, seek points of contact, and use every opportunity to bring our approaches to concrete questions closer together. Questions conerning the Vienna meeting have already been prominent in the Soviet leaders' conversations and contacts at a high level. They were examined in detail at the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee and at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee. One would like to hope that the delegations of the other CSCE countries will display the same responsible approach.

Shevardnadze Attends Opening

LD041325 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 4 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents:

The state flags of 35 nations have been hoisted above the International Palace of Congresses, Hofburg, in the centre of the Austrian capital.

The conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) began its third follow-up meeting here today.

At the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries it is being held at foreign ministers' level.

These countries favour the holding of the meeting in a constructive spirit, so that it achieve concrete agreements facilitating the improvement of the political climate, the revival of detente and the consolidation of cooperation on the basis of strict compliance with all principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a single and balanced whole.

The delegates are to discuss questions of implementing provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of the previous follow-up meeting in Madrid and continue the search for possibilities of reviving detente and invigorating cooperation among European nations.

The situation also urgently calls for practical actions to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe. The first stage of the meeting will be held until December 19. After a recess, the delegates will again come to Vienna on January 27.

At 11 A.M., representatives of 33 European nations, the United States and Canada took their seats in Hofburg's grand hall. Among them was the Soviet delegation headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR.

The opening ceremony was chaired by Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch who warmly greeted the meeting's participants.

Addressing those present, Federal Chancellor Franz Vrantizky expressed the conviction that the Vienna meeting would contribute to fulfilling the cause started by the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki.

He pointed at the historic significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperaton in Europe which, despite different ideologies and their practical implications, determined the ways along which it became possible to display a common political will for solutions acceptable to all.

This was especially true with regard to the urgent need for arms control and disarmament.

The head of the Austrian Government observed that the international forum was called upon to become another milestone in the European countries' movement towards detente, security and greater mutually beneficial cooperation.

He stressed the great international importance of the meeting's objectives and wished its participants successful work.

The session was addressed by Klaus Sahlgren, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, who read out the message of greetings from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The message said that the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting was a major step in the historic process launched in Helsinki in order to unite the countries of Europe and North America in their common striving to strengthen peace that had been maintained among them for four decades already.

The U.N. secretary-general observed in his message that the all-European process rested on the recognition of the fact that the differences in political objectives and social structures did not preclude either the common interest in the security and prosperity of the whole region or the resolution of especially difficult problems by way of negotiations.

The Reykjavik discussion between the leaders of two states participating in the meeting revealed the immense potentialities opened by such negotiations for the future of the entire world, the U.N. secretary-general pointed out.

Genscher Meets Shevardnadze

LD041821 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here today with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a deputy federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the course of their conversation the sides exchanged views on the work of the Vienna meeting of the CSCE member-states, especially in the light of the Reykjavik summit, and also discussed some other questions of mutual interest.

DPA Version of Talks

LD041831 Hamburg DPA in German 1711 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Vienna, 4 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed the strain in relations between the FRG and USSR with Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze in the Soviet Embassy in Vienna today. The exchange of political views between the ministers had been agreed at the UN General Assembly in New York in September, but has acquired unexpected significance because of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's interview [In NEWSWEEK]. [passage omitted]

Raimond Meets Shevardnadze

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 4 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting with French External Affairs Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere that is characteristic of Soviet-French relations, the sides had a detailed exchange of views on the key aspects of the situation in Europe and the world since the Reykjavik meeting and in the context of the Vienna meeting of the CSCE member-countries. Discussing problems of disarmament, in particular, the elimination of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons in Europe, Eduard Shevardnadze clarified a complex of new Soviet initiatives which reckon with the security interests of all the sides and offer realistic opportunties for ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

Jean-Bernard Raimond reaffirmed French policy on disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, as it had been presented in the summit talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and French President Francois Mitterrand.

The ministers expressed their interest in the continuation and development of the Soviet-French dialogue both on the problems of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and on disarmament problems, a dialogue which is especially important at the current crucial point in world development.

Zimmerman Criticized

LD050015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] One would think that the United States is in a serious mood for talks. At any rate, at a campaign speech in South Dakota, President Reagan declared: We would like to confirm the accords reached in Iceland and continue to work on their foundation.

But excuse me, how then are we to understand Warren Zimmermann, head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna meeting? For hardly had he arrived in the Austrian capital when he launched a propaganda attack, accusing the USSR of violating the Helsinki accords. The U.S. diplomat said: First of all, we intend to discuss here the observance of human rights in the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and only then have a talk about security and cooperation in Europe. [video shows Zimmermann speaking]

Is this the battle of Reykjavik Western propaganda was promising and that it prepared for in advance? Almost 30 of the most reactionary private, semiprivate, and I don't know what kind of organizations, including the so-called Resistance International, managed to get their landing-party consisting of paid provocateurs and emigre rabble into Vienna.

This old ploy is well-known in Madrid. I remember on Castellana Street, by the Palace of Congress where the meeting took place, and inside the building, from time to time there would appear representatives of suspicious groups, loud, impudent, and clothed in pseudonational costumes.

True, all this carnival soon quieted down, and the motley crowd gradually dispersed with shouts. The brief propaganda spectacle had failed. So it is all the harder to understand why it should all be repeated in Vienna. Well, such is the force of inertia of the anti-Sovieteers.

Of course, this provocation will fail too. It will burst like a soap bubble. Europe is starting the search for fresh paths to peace, detente, and mutual understanding, and no showmanship or fairground acts can deflect the forum from this main line.

UPCOMING SHEVARDNADZE-SHULTZ MEETING PREVIEWED

LD050058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" Program presented by Boris Andrianov; Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] [Andrianov] In the Austrian capital, Vienna, the meeting of member states of the CSCE began today. Those taking part in the meeting are to discuss not a few complex international issues concerning not only the situation on the continent of the globe. The matter in hand is to continue the search for possible ways to return to detente and activate cooperation.

Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnazdze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Vienna to take part in the meeting. As a TASS correspondent previously reported from Austria, he has already had a conversation with British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Comrade Shevardnadze will also have meetings with other leaders of foreign political departments, including U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who is preparing, in the words of the agency's correspondent, to give the Russians a serious fight over questions concerning human rights. I shall ask my colleague, Igor Charikov, to comment on this last report:

[Charikov] Secretary of State Shultz's participation in the Vienna meeting and his forthcoming conversation with Comrade Shevardnadze are already being widely publicized by the U.S. mass media. They are being publicized in a brash, over-the-top fashion, and I would even say with a certain shade of poorly concealed hostility. For example, here is what he made public through the lips of one of his highly-placed officials --I sha'll quote his statement almost in full: The basic stress will be placed on the mutual link between the questions of ensuring security and human rights, as well as our conviction that international obligations have to be respected. Just this one statement is worthy of detailed commentary, but I shall cite another one: Last Friday [1 November], speaking in Los Angeles, Secretary of State Shultz personally criticized the Soviet Union, accusing it of violating human rights, and stated in this connection:

The Soviet State, he said, remains profoundly repressive, despite its attempts to show the whole world its more contemporary and more humanitarian face.

Well, let us start by trying to get everything straight. And so, Mr Shultz intends to link the questions of disarmament and human rights. This method -- linkage, a term that appeared in the political lexicon at the end of the seventies -- is by no means new. It was used during the time of President Carter when the chief ideologue of his administration, Brzezinski, was testing the socialist system for, as they say, soundness in the question of human rights. We will remember how the crusade failed. Either the present administration has failed to learn this sad lesson, or it intends testing our soundness yet again. Either way, it appears that the U.S. leaders have nothing to tell the world regarding its initiatives in the sphere of arms reduction and disarmament, and they are resorting to a stereotype in diplomacy and putting an already worn-out record on the gramophone. The Russians, they say, violate human rights and so there is no point in talking to them about serious matters like disarmament. Shultz is attempting to stand everything on its head, present black as white and vice versa.

The political creed of the U.S. Administration suffered badly in the eyes of the international public and the United States public, too, following the statements by its highest representatives on the question of the meeting in Reykjavik. This was, as far as I can remember, one of the greatest mistakes of U.S. diplomacy and an abortive attempt to deceive its own people. I would like to refer to a statement by one of Reagan's predecessors, a distant predecessor, President Lincoln, who said: You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time but you can't fool all of the people all of the time. And as they like to cite their great figures in the White House with such alacrity, they are probably familiar with the words I have quoted.

On what then are the architects of U.S. policy counting now? What can they say at the forum in Vienna? With what can they back up their arguments on the fate and peace and their aspiration to preserve and strengthen it? As far as one can see at the moment, nothing, apart from the latest groundless accusations against the Soviet Union, which is allegedly violating human rights.

The time has come to choose priorities and concentrate attention on the key questions that consist not in whether this person is, if you please, living badly in the Soviet Union, but in what has to be done for all people -- not just those in the Soviet Union and the United States, but all other peoples -- to live more peacefully and safely and in complete happiness and confidence. There are the issues of war and peace, a transition to a new way of thinking and a new nuclear age, questions that at the present the United States is attempting to move away from at a tangent.

JAMMING OF PRC, ROK, ALBANIA BROADCASTS

OW050227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 5 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has stopped its jamming of the Russian language broadcasts by Radio Beijing for the first time in 20 years, in an apparent move to improve relations with China, Japanese sources said Wednesday.

Radio Beijing's Russian Service has not been electronically blocked by Soviet jamming since October 12, the sources said.

The Soviet Union has also suspended its jamming broadcasts in Russian by Albania and South Korea, the sources said.

The Soviet Union and China began the jamming of each others broadcasts in the 1960s when sharp ideological differences emerged.

China stopped its jamming of Chinese language broadcasts by Radio Moscow four years ago.

The Soviet Union continues to sabotage broadcasts in Russian by the Voice of America, the BBC, KOL Israel, and Radio Liberty, a Munich-based U.S. station transmitted to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet's current systematic jamming of Western broadcasts in Russian was resumed in August 1980 when labor unrest spread in Poland.

AAPSO COMMITTEE HITS ANTI-SYRIAN 'CAMPAIGN'

PM031451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Voice of Solidarity"]

[Text] On behalf of millions of peace champions in the USSR, the Soviet Peace Defense Committee has appealed to all the world's honest people to come out resolutely in support of Syria and to expose and frustrate the schemes of imperialism and its minions endangering the cause of peace.

Soviet peace champions declare their resolute solidarity with the friendly Syrian people defending their right to a free peaceful life. We believe that the people of Syria, relying on the support of all the planet's peace-loving forces, will not allow imperialism and Zionism to impose fettering settlement terms on them and bring back the times of their undivided colonial sway in the Near East.

The Soviet public follows with concern and alarm the anti-Syrian campaign being fueled by Britain and actively supported by the United States and Israel, a statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries reads. Forces hostile to the Arabs' just cause are trying to mislead the international public with unsubstantiated accusations of Syrian involvement in the preparation of an unsuccessful terrorist act at London's Heathrow Airport 17 April this year.

The purpose of this latest provocation, whose methods remind us of Washington's well-known anti-Libyan campaign, is to undermine Syria's international prestige and discredit its foreign policy course aimed at achieving a just Near East settlement and thwarting separate deals of the Camp David type.

The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries angrily and indignantly condemns the campaign of hostility and hatred toward Syria mounted by imperialist circles and Israel and resolutely demands an end to the gross encroachment on a soveriegn Arab state.

U.S. MIDTERM ELECTION CAMPAIGN, OUTCOME VIEWED

Gan: Reagan Stance 'Cynical'

PM041229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Money 'Shouts'"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 2 Nov -- [passage omitted] Not without a hint of irony, people in the United States frequently refer to elections to organs of power as a "triumph of democracy." On Tuesday, 4 November, Americans voting in the midterm or partial elections are to elect 34 Senators (or one-third of the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress), 435 -- that is all -- members of the House of Representatives, 36 state governors, and hundreds of members of local legislative and executive organs of power. [passage omitted]

The Democratic Party's election strategy is dominated by economic questions, mainly because objective indications show a serious deterioration in the U.S. economic situation. The federal budget deficit, caused above all by excessive military expenditure, reached the record figure of 220.7 billion dollars in the fiscal year which ended 30 September 1986 -- which is unprecedented in the country's history. The country's foreign trade deficit is also astronomical and is expected to reach a record of 200 billion dollars by the end of 1986.

It is difficult to say how effective the Democrats' emphasis on these issues will prove. Judging by the party's policy documents, there is clear evidence of confusion in its ranks, divisions have not been overcome, and there is a lack of new ideas and thinking. Instead of putting forward clear and precise alternatives which would attract voters, the Democratic leadership os overtly copying Republican "recipes." In particular, guided by theory of "the country's swing to the right" elaborated by their rivals, the Democrats have declared that if their party wants to win the 1986 and 1988 elections it must also "shift to the right."

Naturally, this kind of orientation has resulted in calls for a "strong defense," that is, for a continuation of the militarist course of recent years and the implementation of virtually all the most dangerous destabilizing arms programs, including the "star wars" program. The approach to the Soviet Union is exhaustively characterized by the threadbare cliches referring to the "Soviet military threat," "Soviet expansionism," and the "repressive totalitarian society." Of significance in this context is a striking fact which THE NEW YORK TIMES has described quite accurately, in my view. It wrote: "One of the amazing aspects of the present election campaign is the obliteration by both parties of the ideological differences between them to such a extent that they appear as mirror images of each other."

Clearly, this is playing into the Republicans' hands, enabling them to drown the acute issues of Wasnington's antipeople social policy, its hegemonist behavior in the international arena, and its obstructionism in the field of arms control in the quagmire of demogoguery. At the same time the Republican Party has resorted to a "diversionary maneuver" by forcing its campaign on President Reagan's popularity.

During the past week the White House incumbent has taken part in the Republican election campaign personally, touring 13 states and making speeches in which he appealed to voters: "Vote for me one more time."

There have been many appeals to Americans' "patriotism," aspersions were cast on rivals, who were accused of all but "un-American activities," and truth and universally known facts were shamelessly sacrificed. The "benefits" of the notorious "Star Wars" program were deliberately emphasized, and it was extolled not just as some kind of panacea to ensure U.S. security but also as a fabulous source of jobs.

However, the attempts to mislead the public have not been confined to this. One of the President's main arguments was that since the administration -- as he alleged -- is engaged in "crucial negotiations with the USSR on arms control agreements," it would not do to place the President in a "tricky position" by giving the Democrats control of the Senate. In other words, there is clear evidence of a cynical attempt to exploit in the Republicans' favor the widespread sentiment among the electorate in support of curbing the arms race.

I would like to note another characteristic feature of the present campaign. If, according to a well-known saying in America, "money talks," then here one could say bluntly that "money shouts." Supported by big business, and above all the military-industrial complex, the Republican Party has literally heaped money on its candidates. According to press reports, around 100 million dollars will have been spent on the campaign for the Senate seats alone. By 1 October three Republican organizations collecting campaign contributions had collected a total of 179 million dollars, while the Democrats could boast only 35 million dollars. These figures also provide a graphic illustration of what the "triumph of democracy" in America is worth.

TASS Examines 'Dirty' Campaign

LD041727 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- Mid-term elections are being held today in the United States in the course of which 34 Senators are to be elected which makes one third of the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress, as well as all the 435 congressmen, 36 out of 50 governors and local bodies of power.

Commenting on the atmosphere of the present-day elections, D. Brinkley, observer of the ABC Television Company, said that it was the dirtiest electoral campaign in the history of the country. Perhaps, it can be even more dirty in some banana republic, but the present electoral campaign in the U.S. is just the other side of decency. Candidates accuse each other of the most terrible sins known to people -- drinking in the conference hall of the Senate, car driving in a state of intoxication, wife beating, robbery, deception and so on.

The President himself travelled about the country of late campaigning for Republican candidates. The main topic of about all the speeches he made was that during his presidency the living standards of Americans had allegedly improved, that the foreign policy pursued by his administration had led to "successful talks" with the Soviet Union and was about to ensure progress to reversing the nuclear arms race.

The President did not hesitate to use the Reykjavik meeting for publicity purposes and asserted that he had "reached agreements" there with the Soviet Union, although it is common knowledge that it is the stand assumed by the American side and primarily its allegiance to the transfer of the arms race to space that blocked the way to reaching concrete agreements.

THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that the President had resorted to the irresponsible distortion of facts for furthering his aims. According to the newspaper, it is painful to see the President inventing things and presenting them as facts. Speaking in Texas on the last day of the electoral campaign, Reagan, according to the ABC Television company, got so mixed up that could not explain what he called electors for, thus bringing about the bewildered hum in the hall [sentence as received].

Report Views Results

LD050753 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS --TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Democratic Party candidates have secured a majority in the U.S. Senate for the first time since 1980, by already gaining 53 out of 100 seats.

In particular, they took away seats from the Republicans of Florida and Maryland.

Paula Hawkins, who is notorious for her zealous support for the administration's policy, particularly for such of its aspects as the war against Nicaragua and the spiralling up of the arms race, has been defeated in Florida.

Hawkins's candidacy was intensively supported by President Reagan who toured Florida with this end in view four times. However Democrat Robert Graham, former governor of the state, was elected to the Senate instead of her.

Linda Chavez, the Republicans' candidate, former ranking staff member of the White House, has suffered a defeat in Maryland which was represented in the Senate by Charles Mathias, a Republican. Her opponent, the candidate of the Democrats, Barbara Mikulski, won an overwhelming majority of votes. She was accused by Chavez of unwillingness to strengthen the defence of America and of lack of genuine patriotism.

According to preliminary data, the Democrats stand chances to increase their majority in the Senate as polling is drawing to an end in a number of other of America's states.

The Democrats are confidently in the lead in the races for the U.S. House of Representatives where they had a majority before the current elections.

The Republicans' defeat has been viewed here as evidence of the voters' discontent over the policy of the Republican administration and of its most zealous supporters in Congress.

KOLESNICHENKO HITS REAGAN TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

PM041906 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[T. Kolesnichenko "Rejoinder": "Free Cheese..."]

[Text] Who said what in Reykjavik on the American side? Almost 1 month has passed since then, but still nothing is clear in Washington. [paragraph continues]

Contradictory statements, to put it mildly, continue to come out, sometimes refuting each other. This particularly concerns the U.S. President's position. Either he "did not say that" or he was "misunderstood . . ."

A few days ago TIME magazine published an account of an interview which President Reagan had granted by telephone to the magazine's correspondent. At last, the reader might think, the American side will tell the truth, only the truth, and nothing but the truth!

But don't be hasty with your conclusions. "My paramount aim," Reagan said, "was to eliminate ballistic missiles. These are the most destabilizing weapons, which instill the greatest fear. Therefore, as I have already said, I have always dreamed that at some time we will finally be able to totally rid ourselves of all nuclear arms." What, then, follows from this. The fact that this time the President himself is clouding the issue, as it were. Instead of honestly confirming the on-the-record situation in Reykjavik, when the President agreed to the elimination of not only ballistic missiles but also all strategic weapons, R. Reagan transfers that specific accord to the category of a "dream" which may "at some time" "finally" be realized. No whiff of the truth there. For, in fact, the question of eliminating nuclear weapons and not just ballistic missiles was discussed in Reykjavik.

Going on to speak of SDI, the President repeated the full set of propaganda admonishments concerning these first-strike weapons. SDI, he said, is just a "shield," and "we would share this with the Soviet Union," and so forth. In the end the President remarked that he "used all means, even an old Russian saying -- 'Trust, but check.'"

But when he lavishes praise on SDI and promises to share its technology with us for nothing, it is not a Russian but an American saying that comes to mind. And it goes like this: "The only free cheese is in a mousetrap."

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV EXAMINES U.S. WORLD INFLUENCE

PM050823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "What Do They Dislike? Washington Undermines Civilized Relations in the Modern World"]

[Text] Long ago, even before World War II, the "Lions Club" was founded in New York, at which prominent businessmen who like to swagger met. On gathering together they would let out a wild roar, imitating the growling of lions, and would then sit down to supper to discuss their dealings -- how and where they could grab more dollars.

A hoarse cry imitating the growl of a wild animal now issues from far loftier spheres. Not a day passes without the powers-that-be in Washington frightening people of a nervous disposition. This roar is becoming increasingly loud. You see, they dislike the fact that there are real forces in the world which do not fear this growling and which intend to live and act the way they themselves want and not the way the U.S. leaders want.

As recently as 29 October White House spokesman L. Speakes voiced sharp displeasure at the fact that the EEC Council of Ministers session at foreign minister level refused to undertake sanctions against Syria. Its independent policy is not to the liking of Israel and the United States. [paragraph continued]

Speakes arrogantly and provocatively proclaimed that the U.S. Administration "will expect a DIFFERENT [capitalized word printed in boldface] (!) reply" after the new session to which the ministers will be called on 10 November. Don't dare to have your own opinion!

Washington is clearly nervous. And how! The thesis stubbornly propagandized by the U.S. Administration is that the Lord God himself prepared America for the role of world policeman, whom all must obey, is losing its persuasiveness. This is why they are growling increasingly frequently there.

The United Nations has gotten out of hand? It dares to adopt decisions not to Washington's liking? Let us impose financial sanctions -- we will arbitrarily cut our contribution to its budget!

UNESCO does not obey? Let us punish it too! And now the U.S. Administration and the British Government, mincing after it on tiptoe, are pulling out of this international organization and slamming the door.

The International Court in The Hague adopts decisions not to the U.S. liking? Let us announce that we will not obey its decisions!

The USSR would like to join GATT? Keep it out!

The OAS, which once dutifully rendered to Washington all its votes at the United Nations, refuses to obey? Let us punish the recalcitrants and use economic levers against them!

Nonaligned states dare to speak of an independent policy? Let us now bring pressure to bear on them by refusing them credits, bring down the prices of the raw materials they supply, and refuse them humanitarian aid! Let us send mercenary gangs equipped with the latest weapons against those who dare to hint that capitalism is not the world's best system!

With whom, then, are the unacknowledged world rulers left? Whom do they like? Among the organizations -- the IMF, for example, where the Americans are completely in charge and impose credit terms on many countries. And among the political forces -- those same old Israeli leaders. Bloody General Pinochet. The butchers in the Republic of South Africa. Oh, these will not disobey! They are always ready to stand to attention and not take their eyes off the chief. Washington does not growl at them. But this is the question: Will these gentlemen hold onto power for long? Can it seriously be said that the whole world looks with admiration at "the crystal palace on top of the hill," as the U.S. President likes to call the United States, and is ready to silently accept the commands issuing from there?

Of course, for the time being the United States manages to keep the majority of its allies in check. I will not be surprised if the EEC foreign ministers, after the White House spokesman cracked the whip 29 October, falter and, on meeting again, repeal their decision which infuriated Washington. But the very fact that that decision, which goes against U.S. diktat, was adopted says a great deal.

However much the gentlemen in Washington strain their vocal cords, sooner or later they will have to recognize the elementary truth that the "big stick" that is so dear to their hearts and that was practiced by President Theodore Roosevelt at the beginning of the century has become obsolete.

Times have changed! The sooner the people in power in Washington understand this, the better it will be for themselves, all the more so for the creation of a healthy and civilized situation in the world.

DUNAYEV PRAISES U.S. FAST FOOD BUSINESS

LD022312 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service at 1500 GMT on 2 November in its "International Panorama" program carries an 8-minute report by Vladimir Dunayev from New York's 5th Avenue where he visits a McDonald's fast food restaurant. Over shots of the interior of the restaurant he notes the absence of the trappings of high class restaurants, such as mirrors, carpeted passages and so on, and wonders why there is a self-service restaurant, reminiscent of the Moscow "Zabegalovka" [Russian snack bar], here on the opulent 5th Avenue. He says: "There can be no doubt that a "Zabegalovka" is more profitable than anything else, otherwise it would not be here." Noting the small amount of money each customer pays, he explains how the restaurant can make so much money: It is open from morning till late, and has a very large turnover of customers.

He cites the number of McDonald's establishments in the United States and abroad, and its daily income both at home and abroad. Its example has led to the opening of thousands of fast-food establishments by other firms. A brief outline of the company's history follows. Over further shots of crowds of customers in the restaurant, he notes that although this is the peak lunch time period, there are no lines. He interviews customers on why they come to McDonald's. They mention the speed of service, no need to stand in crowds, and that the food is good. One customer says: "McDonald's is the best of all fast food restaurants in America. It's clean here, you get nice food and it's not expensive. You should have a McDonald's in the Soviet Union!" Dunayev says, "Have you been to the Soviet Union?" The man answers, "No, not yet." Two Austrailian women say that they are familiar with McDonald's in their own country.

Dunayev then lists the secrets of McDonald's success: over shots of food being cooked, he says the first secret is in the method of preparing the food quickly and freshly. He says: "Do you remember, in the thirties factory cafeterias were received in our country in just such a concerted way. And the (?Domovyye) kitchens of the fifties? Why did they not mention their work? Why did they lose their experience?" He goes on to say that the second secret of success is the hygienic packaging.

Dunayev says that the staff of the restaurant are school-children aged 14 to 19. He says: "There is an old American tradition: to teach children independence, prepare them for adult life. For families in need this is a necessity, an addition to their budget." He goes on to note that this reduces their chances of ending up without work in later life; this has been shown by statistics. Working hours are very flexible. "They pay the very minimum, but adolescents in their school years are glad to have any earnings." Some teachers complain that the work interferes with school work, but overall the schools are happy with the situation. An interview follows with the owner of a McDonald's franchise, who explains how the franchise system works, the advantages it offers, and the hard work it involves. He concludes: "This report is not for tourists who are planning to eat in the United States, but in the hope that it will be of some benefit to us, from their experience."

PAPER COMMENTS ON SOVIET-PRC COOPERATION

OW030255 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 1 Nov 86

[From "Random Talks on Current Events"]

[Text] The USSR's SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA PROMYSHLENNOST carries a report entitled "Soviet-Chinese Relations, From Agreements to Contracts." It reads:

An agreement on Soviet-Chinese economic and technological cooperation was signed during Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin's visit to the USSR last summer. It stipulates that, in the next 5 or 6 years, the USSR will help China build 7 and rebuild 17 industrial establishments. They are the industrial infrastructures vital to China's economy, including electric power, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, and communications. Mining occupies an important status in the agreement.

Soviet mine-designing organizations have had experience in cooperating with China. For instance, in the 1950's, the Leningrad State Mine-designing Institute helped China build 23 coal industrial establishments. According to Chinese experts who have visited the USSR in recent years, these establishments are functioning normally, and have exceeded their designed production capacities.

The reputation of that state mine-designing institute with the Chinese coal industry was not gained accidentally. Because of its reputation, the institute has accepted the tasks of planning and rebuilding the Matou Ore Dressing Plant and of designing the coal mines on the Southwest Platform of the dressing plant. At the same time, it has worked out methods for prospecting the Yimin He coal-producing area near Hailar City. The Leningrad experts supplied their Chinese buyers with a unique series of economic plans. In order to boost mining capacity, they have decided to use advanced opencast methods, employ continual mining technologies, and use powerful drilling and coal bed-moving equipment capable of working thousands of cubic meters of coal beds per hour. At a recent Soviet-Chinese joint meeting in Changchun City, the economic and technolgical aspects of the project were discussed. The meeting pointed out that the project is very advanced technologically and is completely in line with the terms and contents of the contract.

Incidentally, the Soviet-Chinese agreement also provides for the building of the Yimin Thermal Power Plant at the coal-producing area. Experts of the Nuclear Energy Thermal Power Plant's design Institute, who visited China recently, have begun to design the first power plant with a generating capacity of 1 million kw. The design work is scheduled to be completed by August next year.

COMMON STANDS WITH PRC ON DISARMAMENT STRESSED

OW020644 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Volskiy commentary: "The Imperialists' Towering Crime"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, there are two rival trends in the contemporary world today: One is to intensify the international situation and heighten the threat of war, and the other is to free mankind from this threat by relaxing tension and strengthening peace. Hundreds of millions of people ask a question: Can the arms race, which is harmful to the whole world, be brought to an end? In this connection Soviet international affairs journalist Volskiy writes the following commentary:

The devastating effects of arms race can be seen in various fields. [passage omitted]

What has caused this extremely dangerous phenomenon in the second half of the 20th Century? Some people allege that the arms race has been caused by the confrontation between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. However, they avoid mentioning the fact that the United States has initiated every new round of the race and that our country, in reply to the U.S. imperialist threat, has followed the United States in developing the new weapons. [passage omitted]

Facts have repeatedly attested that this deadly race reveals the nature of imperialism and that the conclusion reached by the 27th CPSU Congress is correct. The revised party program of the CPSU, which has been approved by its 27th Congress, points out that the imperialists' towering crime against the people of all countries is the unprecedented arms race, including both nuclear and other weapons, launched by imperialism. [passage omitted] Since the culprits can be easily identified, the direction for the worldwide and regional struggle against this crime has become more and more clear. It is imperative and possible for imperialist aggression to be stopped. An increasingly significant fact of this struggle is that the socialist countries oppose the arms race. It is very important that the Soviet Union and China share a common stance on a number of concrete issues in this respect. Unlike the western countries, the Soviet Union and China have undertaken the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Both the Soviet Union and China are opposing the arms race's escalation into space, while the United States has insisted upon this development, with the support of its major NATO partners and Japan. Moreover, the Soviet Union and China share views that are to a large extent identical on a number of regional conflicts instigated by the imperialists. For example, both socialist countries condemn the South African racist regime; Israeli expansionism; and Washington's aggression in Central America, notably Nicaragua.

All of this demonstrates that the preconditions exist for joint or parallel actions -- including actions against the imperialist arms race in East Asia and U.S. war preparations in that region, as reflected in the Pentagon's plan to turn the region into a battlefield only second to Europe, in a sense. The Soviet Union has received extensive support in Asia for its proposals to ensure the security of the Asian and Pacific region, promote constructive cooperation between countries of that region, and include the region in a global security system. Realization of these proposals will surely deal a telling blow to the arms race, because this deadly race is a product of imperialism, which is neither permanent nor insurmountable. Yet it will crumble on only one condition, that is through united and unequivocal action and determination by all countries and their people to remove it to ensure genuine lasting peace.

RUSSIAN TEXTBOOK FAIR PLANNED FOR BEIJING

OW040243 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A Soviet Textbook fair will be held in Beijing on 4 November, at which some 3,300 kinds of books about Soviet higher education, the Russian language, science, international relations, and medical science, as well as books published by the Moscow University Publishing House, will be exhibited. Visitors will be able to see literary selections by Soviet scholars, textbooks, and various types of teaching materials, all of which are used by schools of higher learning, secondary schools, and polytechnic schools in the Soviet Union. Also displayed at the fair will be dictionaries, handbooks, encyclopedias, and textbooks in Kazakh, Uzbek, Uygur, and other languages of minority nationalities in the Soviet Union. The fair will end on 11 November.

DOBRYNIN MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD041851 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Anatoly Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan led by Toshihiru Okada, a deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan.

Anatoly Dobrynin explained the new Soviet initiatives on nuclear disarmament put forward at the Reykjavik summit and stressed the Soviet leadership's basic policy of carrying on struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons of all types.

Toshihiro Okada spoke highly of the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and said that the U.S. Government should respond positively to those proposals and gave up its attempts to militarise space.

The leader of the delegation of the Japanese socialists handed over a message from Takado Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, to Mikhail Gorbachev. The message reaffirms the striving of the socialist party to develop relations of friendship between the two parties with a view to promoting peace and good-neighbourliness between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

PAPER'S APPRAISAL OF KIM'S MOSCOW VISIT CITED

PM041421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "A Bright Page"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov -- NODONG SINMUN describes the visit to the USSR by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, and his meetings with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as an historic event which has produced a vivid new page in the history of Soviet-Korean friendship. The Korean people, the newspaper writes, ardently support the WPK Central Committee Politburo decision to unanimously approve the results of the talks held in Moscow, which demonstrated the resolve of the two parties and countries to comprehensively expand and develop the friendly Soviet-Korean relations.

The Soviet people's assistance and support, the organ of the WPK Central Committee emphasizes, inspire the republic's working people in their just struggle for the building of socialism and the unification of the motherland. The Korean people will continue, together with the fraternal Soviet people, to struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism, and will apply all their energy to the development of the friendly Soviet-Korean relations.

DEFENSE SPOKESMEN ON AFGHANS' RECEIPT OF STINGERS

LD041507 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- The supply of American Stinger missiles to Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs marks a qualitatively new stage in Washington's interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was said to an APN correspondent by spokesmen for the USSR Defence Ministry. It is for the first time that the United States is supplying directly the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with most up-to-date weapons now in service in the American Army. Such a step, taken against a background of the Soviet Union's peace initiative -- the return home of six regiments from among the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan -- testifies to the White House's intention to impose a military solution of the Afghan problem, they said.

The USSR Defence Ministry spokesmen were asked to comment on the anti-Afghan actions of the USA in connection with a report by the London newspaper "SUNDAY TELEGRAPH" that the Afghan rebels, based in Pakistan, have received the first batch of 200 Stinger missiles. The newspaper says that terrorist groupings are instructed in the use of these missiles under the direction of American experts at a camp in a suburb of Islamabad. The Americans promised to supply two missiles for each plane downed by the counter-revolutionaries.

It is only clear that such a practice will encourage the terrorists to commit new crimes. Their primary targets will be civil aircraft which have no anti-missile defence systems. Last year more than fifty people died when an American missile hit an Ariana Afghan airlines plane not far from Kandahar. 300 passengers of a DC-10 plane, damaged by a missile when landing at Kabul airport, only narrowly escaped death.

It must be noted that the USA has begun supplying the Afghan counter-revolutionaries with missiles at a time when certain progress has been achieved at the Afghan-Pakistani talks on the way to normalising the situation around Afghanistan. There is a firm assurance by the USSR that as soon as a final political settlement is found, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan may be speeded up accordingly.

To provide a fresh impetus to the Afghan-Pakistani talks, the Soviet Union pulled out six of its regiments from Afghanistan last month. On the other hand, the United States, which should be one of the countries guaranteeing non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, is increasingly interfering there and pointedly blocking the process of political settlement.

The supply of Stinger missiles to the Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs is also having serious consequences on a broader plane. These portable anti-aircraft missile launchers represent an ideal weapon for acts of terror. Inasmuch as practically any arms supplies by the CIA to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries can be bought in the black market in Pakistan it is not ruled out that Stinger missiles will be used to bring down civil airliners not only in Afghanistan. So, the American venture jeopardizes the security of flights on all airlines. This represents a concrete example of encouragement of international terrorism, and not combatting it, as Washington claims it is doing.

U.S. DATA SHOWS PAKISTAN ON BOMB 'THRESHOLD'

LD042103 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS -- Pakistan detonated a high explosive device last September as part of its continuing efforts to build a nuclear weapon, THE WASHINGTON POST reports. This information is supplied by a classified Defence Intelligence Agency report, which points out that it was Pakistan's second such test this year as it is trying to perfect a nuclear weapons triggering package. Meanwhile, a Pakistani atomic plant at Kahuta is enriching uranium to a sufficient level to make a bomb.

All this information, gathering by the U.S. intelligence services, shows that Pakistan is on the threshold of producing weapons of mass annihilation -- "two screwdriver turns" from having a fully assembled bomb, as the newspaper says.

Meanwhile, Washington is closing its ear to ever new reports about Pakistan's efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Contrary to facts which are well known to the U.S. Administration, President Reagan certified to Congress last month that Pakistan was not developing nuclear weapons. The word of the White House chief gives the "green light" to another package of U.S. military and economic aid to the value of 600 million dollars to Pakistan.

A senior administration official, THE WASHINGTON POST says, publicly said that keeping Pakistan from obtaining a bomb is a low priority on the list of Administration foreign policy goals. According to that source, the reason is Pakistan's willingness to help the administration by acting as a pipeline for the hundreds of millions of dollars in CIA covert assistance that is provided to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries -- a top priority for Reagan and his administration.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY LUSHEV

PM041155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Arun Singh, minister of state for defense of the Republic of India, and his entourage have arrived in Moscow on a business visit.

At Sheremetyevo airport the guest from India was met by Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, USSR deputy defense ministers Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin and Army General V.M. Shabakov, and other generals and officers.

On 3 November a meeting was held at the USSR Defense Ministry between Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, and Arun Singh, Indian minister of state for defense.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of their conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Aliyev Receives Minister

LD041803 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received India's state minister of defence Arun Singh, who is staying on a visit here.

Some questions of further developing Soviet-Indian relations were studied during the conversation that passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

DRA OFFICER COMMENTS ON TROOP REDUCTION

PM301537 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 44 (Signed to Press 23 Oct 86) p 4

[Interview with Major General Zabihollah Ziamarl, chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate, by TASS correspondent in Kabul A.B. Greshnov: "'Afghans Give Heartfelt Thanks to Soviet Servicemen'" -- date not given; first paragraph is ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Text] Having honorably fulfilled their international duty on friendly Afghanistan's soil, the soldiers of six Soviet regiments are returning home to the Soviet Union. This was made possible by the gradual stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan, the broadening of the Afghan revolution's sociopolitical base, and the strengthening of the DRA's Armed Forces.

[Ziamarl] The decision on the return to the USSR of part of the Soviet limited military contingent is concrete confirmation of the desire to accelerate the process of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Who Is a Friend and Who Is an Enemy

From the first days after the national democratic revolution's victory, Afghanistan became a target of aggression for regional reaction and international imperialism, headed by the United States, which declared a "crusade" against the young republic. Hostile forces gambled on pseudo-Muslim counterrevolutionary organizations, whose ringleaders were entrenched on the territory of neighboring Pakistan and Iran. Each year these renegades receive hundreds of millions of dollars from the United States and West European countries for sabotage and subversive acts against the civilian population. Hundreds of thousands of utterly innocent peaceful inhabitants, mostly children, women, and old people, have died at the mercenaries' hands, their only fault their striving for the new life. The total harm caused to the DRA economy has reached over 45 billion afghanis (100 afghanis equal R1.38). The Soviet Union came to Afghanistan's aid at a difficult time for it.

Guided by the principles and provisions of the UN Charter and in response to a request from the legitimate Afghan Government, the USSR sent its limited military contingent to give its southern neighbor assistance in repulsing aggression. This act of good will on the Soviet Union's part aroused the furious anger of reactionary and militarist forces, which are striving to undermine and destroy people's power in Afghanistan. Around the clock the Western mass media inundate their readers, listeners, and viewers with a flood of vile lies about the mission which the Soviet soldiers are fulfilling on Afghan soil. [paragraph continues]

However, there are few people who can be fooled by these fabrications. The Afghan people realize who is their true friend and who is their enemy. The DRA's working people can see that the republic is increasingly confidently following the path of social progress, its economy is strengthening and developing, the process of democratizing Afghan society is being launched, and the social base of the revolution is broadening. Elections to local organs of state power have been held in all our country's provinces. A DRA draft constitution has been formulated and will soon be submitted for nationwide discussion. Our state's successes on the path of building the new society are there to be seen. To a great extent this was made possible by the invaluable assistance given to us by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The successes would have been far greater but for the undeclared war, whose scale continues to grow through the fault of the United States and its satellites. The Afghan people do not want this war.

People's Power is Strengthening [subhead]

Our government firmly and consistently advocates a peaceful, political settlement of questions concerning the situation which has taken shape around the DRA. An illustration of this is provided by the constructive and flexible stance taken by our side at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva and the striving to achieve accords on the key questions by means of rational compromises. The Soviet and Afghan Governments' decision on the return home of six regiments is designed to create a favorable climate around those talks, where some progress has been made recently. But we do not intend to beg anyone for peace. If those who encourage and finance the undeclared war against the republic do not treat the constructive step taken by our countries' governments on its merits, we will take up arms to defend our right to freedom and independence.

Day by day the ranks of the republic's armed forces are becoming stronger and the Afghan Army's combat capability is increasing. The counterrevolution has suffered great losses recently. Crushing blows have been inflicted on it in a whole series of DRA provinces. The combat experience gained from operations conducted in Herat and in a number of districts in Kabul Province, notably in Parwan, shows that Afghan Army subunits, with the active support of the local population, are capable of independently resolving major operational and tactical tasks. Now we are dictating our terms. The strategic initiative is in our hands. This is also demonstrated by the fact that all provincial centers and most district and small regional centers are under the DRA Armed Forces' control. People's power has not only been established in them but is also becoming stronger. The counterrevolution's days are numbered. It is still capable of lashing out like a wounded animal and delivering treacherous blows, but these are no more than its death throes.

Now, when the first of the six regiments is leaving our country having honorably performed its international duty, Afghans give heartfelt thanks to the Soviet servicemen. We shall never forget how the Soviet land's sons risked their lives defending the Afghan people from encroachments on their freedom. The DRA's working people will always remember the internationalist servicemen who died defending the Afghan people's happiness and will retain a sense of boundless gratitude to those who came to the young republic's aid at a difficult moment in its history.

POLISH DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM311200 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Way Home"]

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by K. Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish State, Council, stopped over in Moscow on the way to and from Maputo; the delegation took part in the funeral of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials, as well as W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

GROMYKO, BULGARIAN ENVOY EXCHANGE SPEECHES

LD041647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] In the Kremlin Today, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Georgi Pankov, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, who presented his credentials. In his speech, Georgi Pankov said that it is a great honor for him to represent socialist Bulgaria in the Soviet Union, a country which for almost 7 decades has been the tried and tested vanguard in the struggle for social progress and standard-bearer of peace throughout the world, a country with which Bulgaria is developing relations of genuinely fraternal friendship.

The CPSU and Soviet leadership, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko decleared in his speech of reply, attaches priority significance to relations with the socialist countries, and so we note with profound satisfaction that the development of Soviet-Bulgarian links is steadily following a rising trend. Comrade Gromyko expressed confidence that as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR Georgi Pankov would make his contribution to the further strengthening of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

After the presentation of the credentials, a warm and friendly conversation took place between Andreyevich Gromyko and Georgi Pankov.

FURTHER ON BIRYUKOVA-LED DELEGATION TO GDR

Mittag, Others at Dinner

LD312301 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] On the occasion of the stay in the GDR of Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, hosted a dinner in Berlin today. Accepting the invitation on the GDR side were: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and departmental directors of the Central Committee and ministers.

The course of the visit and the ensuing meeting in the embassy passed in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, which is an expression of the new stage of fraternal cooperation between the SED and the CPSU, as agreed between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker during their meeting on 3 October in Moscow. The talks were characterized by how the important and demanding decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are being realized in the GDR and the USSR for the well-being of the people, the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace.

PRAVDA Cites Visit, Departure

PM031507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov -- A CPSU delegation headed by A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the GDR 27 September through 1 November at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation familiarized itself with the SED's experience of party work in directing consumer goods production, trade, and the services area.

In talks with G. Mittag and W. Jarowinsky, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; G. Mueller, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Erfurt Bezirk SED Committee; SED Central Committee section chiefs; and the GDR ministers of the chemical industry, trade and supply, and light industry the CPSU delegation was informed about progress in realizing the 11th SED Congress decisions on implementing the long-term economic strategy through the year 2000. The SED's work in enhancing economic efficiency, introducing progressive technologies into consumer goods production, constantly updating the product mix, ensuring the high quality of products, and studying and satisfying the population's demand for goods and services was noted.

For its part the CPSU delegation reported on the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the progress is restructuring, and the realization of the integral concept of accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development and the CPSU's program guideline or rising the Soviet people's well-being to a qualitatively new level.

There was a broad ad useful exchange of opinions on questions of further deepening USSR-GDR cooperation in the area of developing, producing, and marketing high-quality consumer products on the basis of progressive scientific-technical and organizational-managerial decisions and on the basis of collaboration, specialization, and scientific research and design work conducted in accordance with bilateral accords and the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the work of a number of light and chemical industry, trade, and services area enterprises in Berlin and Erfurt Bezirk and had numerous meetings with labor collectives, leaders, and engineering and technical personnel of GDR combines and enterprises.

The CPSU delegation left for home today.

Returns To Moscow

LD011915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Biryukova returned to Moscow today. It was in the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee to acquaint itself with experience of party work. The delegations was met at the airport by Comrade Zimyanin and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Comrade Koerner, special envoy and minister plenipotentiary at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

PM041441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Nicolae M. Ion, Romanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials in the Kremlin 3 November to P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Romanian-Soviet relations, which have long-standing traditions, Nicolae M. Ion said when presenting his credentials, are developing vigorously in all areas on the basis of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid and in accordance with the accords reached during the meetings between N. Ceausescu and M.S. Gorbachev. The Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue is a decisive factor in developing friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

In his reply speech P.N. Demichev noted that the CPSU's strategic line of further strengthening and enriching ties with the socialist countries is vividly embodied and developed in relations with socialist Romania. The USSR and Romania, he said, are implementing their creative plans in a tense international situation. In the qualitatively new situation that has emerged since Reykjavik there is an even clearer need for active and purposeful collaboration by the fraternal states in stepping up their efforts aimed at radically reducing and totally eliminating nuclear weapons and vigorously implementing the foreign policy line worked out at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conferences in Sofia and Budapest.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches P.N. Demichev and Nicholae M. Ion had a warm and friendly talk.

Taking part in the talk were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.M. Nikiforov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO FINNISH PEACE GROUP

LD281428 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev has replied to the peace appeal from the Finnish UN Disarmament Week Citizens' Committee. In a reply submitted by Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Sobolev, Gorbachev describes the summit meeting of the leaders of the superpowers in Reykjavik as useful. The meeting showed that dialogue is necessary and the destruction of nuclear weapons is possible, Gorbachev said. At the same time he regretted that in Reykjavik it was not possible to reach a mutual understanding with binding agreements. Gorbachev also stressed that the Soviet Union appreciates international appeals for disarmament.

Ohe Finnish Citizens' Committee sent the appeal to the leaders of both superpowers at the Reykjavik meeting.

Message to Greek Peace Group

NC012037 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in Athens Viktor Stukalin has conveyed to the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Stukalin handled the message to Committee Chairman Alkis Aryiriadhis and the members of the committee's secretariat.

Gorbachev's message stresses that the Soviet leaders are always motivated by the wishes and demands of the international public, who justly demand that mankind halt its course toward the nuclear abyss. The message also analyzes the results of the Reykjavik meeting, stressing that this historic opportunity for a radical solution to the problems of war and peace should not be wasted.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS SWEDISH PREMIER CARLSSON

PM301125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Swedish Premier Ingvar Carlsson by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "Doing Everything Possible for Disarmament; PRAVDA Interview With I. Carlsson" -- date, place of interview not given; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] M. Kostikov, PRAVDA'S own correspondent in the north European countries, asked Ingvar Carlsson, Swedish Prime Minister and chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party (SAP), to answer a few questions of an international nature.

First of all I. Carlsson noted the great significance of the results of the recently concluded first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe from the viewpoint of present-day political and military realities. What is impressive, he stressed, is that the Stockholm Conference was able to achieve a specific, significant result in the military respect. I am sure that this result will aid work to achieve detente not only in Europe but also on a global scale and that it will have a positive influence on talks on issues relating to security and disarmament and also on talks at other forums.

Asked about Sweden's attitude to the unilateral Soviet nuclear test moratorium, the prime minister replied:

The Swedish Government welcomed the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear weapon tests for various reasons. As early as 1963, after the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater came into force, Sweden sought a total ban on nuclear tests, that is, an end to underground explosions as well. In our opinion, a multilateral treaty of this nature to end all nuclear tests would effectively prevent the continuation of nuclear weapon developments and could pave the way to a real reduction in nuclear arms. [passage omitted]

At the end of the interview the prime minister dwelt on Swedish-Soviet relations.

Sweden consistently pursues a policy of neutrality, he noted. We want to have good, stable relations with the Soviet Union. These relations have recently been developing favorably. However, it is not inappropriate to note that I can see a need to make real progress in a number of spheres on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and the inviolability of borders.

We are interested in expanding trade and cultural ties. And in this connection I would like to make particular reference to humanitarian issues. For example, we should more greatly facilitate cross-border contacts between members of separted families. In conclusion I would like to express the hope that our countries will continue to share the same opinion regarding the importance of settling unresolved problems in a spirit of mutual understanding or through talks taking the interests of both sides into account.

NEW DUTCH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM031023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 28 October, V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, received Dutch ambassador P. Buwalda in connection with the upcoming presentation of his credentials. They touched on some questions of bilateral relations between the USSR and the Netherlands and of the international situation since the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO AUSTRIA -- Moscow October 26 TASS -- The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Gennadiy Shikin Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Republic of Austria. The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet relieved Mikhail Yefremov of the duties of the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria due to his retirement. Shikin was born in 1938. He joined the diplomatic service in 1962, and held a number of senior positions in the apparatus of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and abroad. From May to October 1986 Shikin was deputy head of the general secretariat of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 26 Oct 86 LD]

PRAVDA DETAILS UK-U.S. 'ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN'

PM041940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Ballyhoo"]

[Text] A wave of indignation has risen throughout the world at the crude anti-Syrian campaign mounted by Western powers and Israel. This campaign is resolutely condemned by the socialist countries, dozens of states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and sensible political circles and the progressive public in the capitalist countries.

Many protest statements and press commentaries are exposing the false slander against Syria and are revealing the true aims pursued by the organizers of the provocative ballyhoo. Unjustifiably and groundlessly accusing Syria of involvement in an unsuccessful terrorist act against an Israeli aircraft at London airport, the British and U.S. ruling circles are using these accusations as a pretext for "punishing" Damascus for its independent, anti-imperialist course, India's PATRIOT newspaper writes. Britain's severing of diplomatic relations with Syria, the recall of the U.S. ambassador from Damascus, and the attempts to mobilize other NATO countries for joint actions against Syria -- all these look like preparatory measures for more serious actions, an Aden radio broadcast notes. It is not ruled out that the ground is thus being prepared for armed Israeli aggression against Syria, the Tunisian newspaper AL-TARIQ AL-JADID writes.

And, perhaps not just Israeli aggression. Washington is beginning to show increasing activeness in the anti-Syrian campaign begun by London. It is moving from propaganda attacks and diplomatic pressure to open threats aimed at Damascus. As White House chief of staff D. Regan has stated, the United States may carry out a military action against Syria if it continues to "support terrorists." This is to completely ignore Syrian officials' statements, which reject both the accusation of Syria's involvement in the "London affair" and the attempts to attribute to it similar plans in the future and express a principled position condemning international terrorism. All this leads one to the conclusion that the United States may undertake against Syria the kind of militarist raid which it mounted 6 months ago against another Arab country which displeased imperialism -- Libya.

Afraid of becoming embroiled in the adventure, even the closest partners of London and Washington have greeted the latter's anti-Syrian ballyhoo with caution and concern. Try as he might, G. Howe, head of the British Foreign Office, was unable to put together a "united front to isolate Syria" at a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers in Luxembourg. The Anglo-U.S. attempts to actively involve individual West European states in the "anti-Syrian crusade" are misfiring. However, the pressure on them continues.

By taking up arms against a sovereign Arab state and threatening it with force the imperialist circles have chosen a dangerous path. But they should not forget that Syria is not alone. It has the support of its friends and the solidarity of the broad international public on its side.

TASS ON U.S. 'DANGEROUS SCENARIO' REGARDING SYRIA

LD041307 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Washington's Dangerous Scenario" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Nov (TASS) -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS observer on military issues, writes:

The U.S. Administration has vigorously launched into anti-Syrian hysteria. Donald Regan, White House chief of staff, speaking on an ABC television program, spoke of the "possibility" of military action against a sovereign Arab country. A distinctive "reinforcement" of these threats were the maneuvers of the 82nd Airborne landing division and the Marines, the backbone of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force," which, according to the words of the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, "are automatically aimed at the Middle East."

The analogy Regan made between the current actions in relation to the Syrian Arab Republic and the military sortie taken 6 months ago against another unwelcome Arab country, Libya, draws attention to itself. At the same time, the White House representative is not even embarrassed by the fact that official Washington was caught before the whole world in a deliberate lie with the aim of creating a "pretext" for conducting military action against Libya.

Now this same provocative handwriting again can be seen clearly, but for the authors of such a method, even the elementary idea of morality is alien. Neither has the present U.S. Administration learned from the Lebanese lesson when the warship "New Jersey" and the U.S. Marines were compelled shamefacedly to leave Lebanese shores: The "New Jersey" on-deck artillery was again used during the aforementioned maneuvers to conceal the landing and assault on the coast of the "opponent." For official Washington, Syria's line for a just settlement to the Middle East problem, its refusal to bow its head to imperialist blackmail, and its commitment to the cause of struggle for the national independence and freedom of Arabs goes too much against the grain.

The Soviet Union has warned the U.S. Administration of the dangerous consequences of a new attempt to whip up tension in the Middle East, of the wrongness of its desire once again to drive this region into a whirlpool of violence and military confrontation and to place international security as a whole under threat.

At the same time, a legitimate question arises: Who found it necessary to whip up the international situation immediately after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik? Let us remember that after the Geneva meeting last year, the U.S. Administration undertook a whole series of provocative acts, clearly aimed at breaking down the wave of hopes of the possibility for positive changes in the world and to "justify itself" before the most reactionary imperialist circles, even for those few steps which it took at the summit meeting. Are the White House representatives not acting out the same dangerous scenario now also after Reykjavik?

GORBACHEV CONGRATULATES MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

LD041900 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Joaquim Albert Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, congratulating him upon his election to the highest posts in the party and the state. He says, inter alia, that the Soviet Union's fraternal solidarity with the Mozambican people and support for their just cause will be effective, as always.

The Soviet people, the telegram reads, have understanding and sympathy for the efforts of the friendly Mozambican people, who are standing for national independence and the sovereignty of their country in the difficult battle with international imperialism, racism and reaction, and building a new life. The accomplishment of these tasks was the life's cause of Samora Moises Machel.

I am confident that the Mozambican people led by the Frelimo Party will overcome difficulties, defend their revolutionary achievements and advance on the road of deep-going social and economic change in the interests of all the working people, the telegram says.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE APPOINTED

LD042110 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Nikolay Dybenko USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet relieved Yuriy Sepelev of his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the People's Republic of Mozambique in connection with his appointment to another post.

Nikolay Dybenko was born in 1928. He held a number of senior party and government posts. In 1978-86 he was second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Nikolay Dybenko is alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was delegate to the 23rd, 24th, 26th and 27th CPSU congresses. He is deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BENIN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 30 OCT

PM031910 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 November 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 4 under the general heading "Presentation of Credentials" two TASS reports and an unattributed biosketch on (Ibetesho I.) Laleye, the new Beninese ambassador to the Soviet Union. The TASS reports state that the ambassador presented his credentials in the Kremlin 30 October to P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and that he was received the same day by A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS FISHING ZONE MOVE

PM051049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "In Unison"]

[Text] Lima -- An international scandal is brewing over Britain's decision to declare a 150-mile "fishery exclusion zone" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in the South Atlantic from 1 February next year.

This has met with a storm of protest in South America. Official spokesmen for a number of the continent's countries -- Argentina itself, Brazil, Peru, and other states -- have also spoken out in the same vein. A conference of the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay met in Punta del Este. On the continent Britain's decision is assessed as a desire to assert its claims to the archipelago both politically and for the sake of the economic exploitation of the region, which is rich not only in fish but in mineral resources. But London does not want to take into account the fact that its action affects the interests of many states whose ships traditionally fish the South Atlantic.

A spokesman for the Argentine president noted that his country's government "most definitely rejects a step of this kind, which flouts Argentine sovereignty." At the same time, showing goodwill and political farsightedness and not buring the bridges to a resumption of the dialogue on settling the territorial dispute over the archipelago, the Argentine Government has stated that it will refrain from the use of force in the new conflict situation and will "resort to every possible peaceful means" within the framework of international organizations to strive to get London's decision rescinded.

The press in many Latin American and European countries is noting that the situation in the South Atlantic today is largely determined by the political, military, and strategic considerations and actions of NATO powers situated thousands of kilometers away from the region. Both Washington and London are striving to reinforce their military presence in the South Atlantic. As for the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, this "unsinkable aircraft carrier" is not only prepared to serve the interventionist U.S. "fire brigades" at any moment, but is also ready to act as a stronghold in the global "Star Wars" strategy. It is no accident that the United States was the only country at the UN General Assembly to vote against the resolution adopted on the initiative of Brazil and a number of other Latin American and African countries proclaiming the South Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation free of nuclear weapons.

London's maneuver is entirely in keeping with the line of its "senior partner," which was so clearly seen in Reykjavik. Clearly, both countries are gambling not on the possibility of easing international tension and embarking on gradual disarmament, but on stepping up the course of confrontation and expediting global militarist preparations.

SURINAME OFFICIAL CRITICIZES REBEL 'MERCENARIES'

PM301455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Telephone interview in Paramaribo with Laurens Niede, head of the Surinamese Department of Popular Mobilization, by Yevgeniy Bay under the rubric "IZVESTIYA on the Line": "Rebuffing Slander and Aggression" -- date of interview not given; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Havana -- The Latin American press has reported in recent weeks that gangs of mercenaries have infiltrated the territory of Suriname, a small independent state in the northeast of the South American continent. The brief reports indicated that the Surinamese Armed Forces are successfully rebuffing the attacks of the gangs trained and armed abroad. Your correspondent in the Caribbean countries telephoned Paramaribo, the Surinamese capital, and interviewed Laurens Niede, head of the Surinamese Department of Popular Mobilization.

[Bay] What can you tell me about the events that are taking place in your country?

[Niede] The actions of the counterrevolution are not unexpected. Since February 1980, when genuinely democratic changes took place in our country, Suriname has been the target of attacks launched by the former colonial powers and their allies.

The military, which came to power in February 1980, set aims for the people which remain topical today. There is primarily the acquisition of genuine sovereignty, the democratization of political life, and the achievement of economic independence and fairer social relations. Now, almost 7 years on, our government relies on the broadest political base that has ever existed in Suriname. It has the support of trade unions, political parties, entrepreneurs, and the army. This policy was bound to evoke a negative reaction from international capital, which has gotten used to plundering the wealth of the country unchecked.

[Bay] One manifestation of this reaction obviously is the stance adopted by the IMF...

[Niede] The latest IMF report states clearly that developing countries should merely be suppliers of raw materials. We are supposed to capitulate and allow international corporations to take our oil, rice, shrimps, and bananas for a pittance while they supply us with machinery, clothes, and footwear at high prices. According to this plan, we are not supposed to make headway or develop and we do not even have the right to protest. However, Suriname is not dancing to this tune. Seven years ago we rejected this diktat.

[Bay] Most states support Suriname's struggle for economic independence and political transformations. Are you aware of this?

[Niede] Yes, of course. It was evident, for instance, at the Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government in Harare. The closing declaration stressed the support of the movement's member countries for the economic course and political transformations in Suriname.

In these circumstance the former colonizers can only do one thing, that is, step up the campaign of disinformation. In a number of capitalist countries, Holland, Suriname's former metropolitan power, for instance, right wing publications openly slander our revolutionary process. Thus recently we heard a completely false report alleging that the Surinamese Army had "made a deal" with the mercenaries who have infiltrated our territory. This report was circulated at the end of September, when our armed forces were successfully routing the bandit gangs. What could be more absurd than this kind of "sensation"?

[Bay] Do the slanderers confine their actions to this?

[Niede] There is a close link between the campaign of disinformation launched by the Western bourgeois press and the mercenaries' actions on Surinamese territory. The criminals employ hit-and-run, strike-and-hide tactics. This kind of action is followed by reports carried by the official agencies citing locations where it is claimed the mercenaries "excelled themselves." All this is done to undermine the Surinamese revolutionary process and the country's prestige abroad.

And as the democratic process in Suriname gathers momentum, the actions of our enemies become more and more aggressive. In July this year a major step toward achieving national unity was taken in our country: Suriname's major political parties agreed on the main aims of the revolutionary movement. It was during that month that the first armed attacks were launched by mercenaries from across the border.

However, despite these attacks, despite the disinformation campaigns and hostile actions on the part of international capital, Suriname will stand its ground and triumph, confident that it has chosen the right path. The strengthening unity of the nation and international solidarity are on our side.

MEXICO EXCHANGES CABLES ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM291635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico a telegram on the occasion of Independence Day -- Mexico's national holiday -- conveying to him and the friendly Mexican people heartfelt congratulations and good wishes for happiness and prosperity.

In a reply telegram the Mexican president expressed gratitude for the congratulations and expressed to the Soviet people sincere wishes for prosperity and well-being.

MESYATS LEADS DELEGATION TO ARGENTINE CP CONGRESS

LD022204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Buenos Aires today to take part in the 16th Argentine Communist Party Congress. It is led by Valentin Mesyats, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Obkom.

VOA REPORT ON CHERNOBYL EXECUTIONS VIEWED

LD041844 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tallinn November 4 TASS -- To whom to express condolences? This question is now being asked in Estonia after the "Voice of America" astounded the world on October 31 with the news that twelve residents of this Soviet Baltic republic had been executed by firing squad for staging a "protest strike" at the site of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant where they were clearing away the aftermaths of the accident.

"Indeed, to whom must I now express condolences?" queries the tractor driver Taivo Oja from Estonia's Kohtla Jarve District. Recently, just like hundreds of his workmates, he returned home from Chernobyl in perfect health. "The 'Voice' has put itself in a tight corner by announcing the 'execution'", Taivo Oja went on. "Let it now give the name of even one of the 'victims' invented by it".

"I heard about the 'Voice of America' announcement and now consider myself to have been born a second time", late operator Kalle Kivisto, back from Chernobyl, told a TASS correspondent with a smile.

His comrades Raivo Aalun, Peter Paltser, Arno Tamm and others who also took part in the clean up work in Chernobyl said that working in the area of the accident along with Estonians are Kazakhs, Georgians, Russians, Ukrainians and representatives of many other nationalities. They all have a single motivation -- to help those who suffered in the Chernobyl accident. This unity is a source of strength of Soviet people. "It is a pity that foreign radio voices try to speculate on the misfortune of others, as the 'Voice of America' did once again", they say.

POLITBURO'S ZAYKOV ARRIVES ON VISIT TO LENINGRAD

PM040913 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Arrival in Leningrad"]

[Text] L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Leningrad 23 October.

He was met at Pulkovo Airport by Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom; and B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, V.I. Korzhov, V.I. Meleschenko, A.V. Pavlov, B.V. Snetkov, A.S. Tumanov, A.M. Fateyev, and V.Ya. Khodyrev, members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau.

L.N. Zaykov laid a wreath at the monument to V.I. Lenin in Moskovskaya Ploshchad.

A wreath was laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of the city.

Chats With Machine Builders

PM041249 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 86 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Fundamental Tasks of Leningrad's Machine Builders"]

[Text] Lenin's city is one of the country's largest machine building centers. Equipment constructed at its enterprises significantly determines the pace of scientific and technical progress in many sectors of the national economy.

In Leningrad yesterday L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited the Karl Marx Machine Builders Association, which is one of the country's leading manufacturers of equipment for the light and food industry and other sectors.

In the course of numerous conversations with workers and specialists there was an examination of specific tasks for accelerating the retooling of the enterprise and of the sector as a whole. L.N. Zaykov stressed the need to concentrate efforts on achieving the main aim -- an increase in the pace of production restructuring in accordance with the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

A conference of economic and party leaders of Leningrad enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances was held at the association. Speaking of the important measures taken by the party and Soviet Government aimed at modernizing machine building, and at orienting it toward producing systems and sets of machinery, equipment, quality, and reliability, L.N. Zaykov stressed that particular attention is being paid to the output of equipment for light industry and for sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

Meanwhile clients' demands concerning most types of equipment and particularly their demands for footwear, sewing, and knitting machinery and for printing industry equipment are by no means being fully satisfied.

The main reasons for the low technical standard and quality of output produced by the Ministry for Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances is an insufficiently thorough experimental study by scientific and research institutes of problematic issues arising with the creation of new technology, and also the low standard in design development. The weakness of laboratory and experimental resources is also making itself felt.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government envisage important measures to raise the technical standard and quality of machine building output. Additional, even more strenuous tasks have been prescribed in this field. Within the total production output, the proportion of machines and equipment automated with the aid of microprocessors must increase significantly.

This requires the thorough restructuring of the entire "science -- production" cycle and the mobilization of all forces and facilities in this area of scientific and technical progress. Extremely little time has been allocated to solving the task.

Addressing the conference, A.A. Belyanin, general director of the Karl Marx Machine Building Association, G.S. Yershov, general designer of the "Poligrafmash" Association, P.M. Mozgovoy, general director of the "Prodmash" Association, and others told how the tasks facing the collectives in the 12th 5-Year Plan are being solved, and how party and government decisions concerning measures to accelerate the development of machine building for light and food industries are being implemented. They gave an assurance that the resolutions taken on these questions would be fulfilled.

At the conference the USSR Ministry for Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances was sharply criticized. It was noted that this sector is only slowly being restructured, and in implementing the course toward retooling and product renewal, it is not utilizing the reserves at its disposal for this.

The collective at the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association is consistently solving fundamental questions of the accelerated introduction into production of achievements in scientific and technical progress. One of the central projects in the enterprise's reconstruction is a "5000" rolling mill, the first phase of which has been put into commission ahead of schedule.

The workers at the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association showed L.N. Zaykov, who visited the enterprise during the second half of the day, the gigantic mill in operation. The workers and specialists told how the labor collective, fulfilling the party congress decisions, is implementing the Intensification-90 program.

Here they take proprietorial care over the use of equipment. The workers at the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association are solving this problem in inseparable conjunction with implementing a package of socioeconomic measures.

In the mechanical assembly section L.N. Zaykov took a particular interest in the scientific and technical measures being taken to enhance the reliability of the equipment produced. The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the abiding importance of this problem at a conference with the association's scientists and specialists, where questions on raising work efficiency, improving remuneration for designers' and technologists', work, raising the equipment operation shift coefficient, the association's transition to full financial autonomy, and improving the enterprise's external economic activity were also discussed.

Conversations between L.N. Zaykov and working people took place in the plant's grounds and on the streets of Kolpino. They expressed fervent support for the party's and Soviet Government's domestic and foreign policies and their resolve to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might by concrete deeds and to continue the uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, and against everything hindering the pace of our progress forward.

Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, accompanied L.N. Zaykov.

A.I. Volskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section took part in the consideration of these issues.

Addresses Voters

PM310941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Work With Initiative and Energy: L.N. Zaykov Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] Leningrad, 29 Oct -- Together with all the Soviet people, the working people of Lenin's city are determinedly implementing the party's course toward acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The enthusiasm and labor energy of the masses are accelerating restructuring. Every conscious citizen and every labor collective is striving to use the new reserves for increasing the efficiency of this truly nationwide creative activity.

There was a detailed discussion on how to deepen and accelerate the restructuring process at a meeting today between voters of Leningrad's Moskovskiy electoral okrug and USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

L.N. Zaykov delivered a speech. The whole atmosphere of our meeting, he said, just like the atmosphere of the meetings and conversations at labor collectives -- and in recent days I have been with city and oblast leaders to visit a number of production and scientific organizations -- convincingly demonstrates that the restructuring process pursued by the party is fully supported by the Soviet people and is growing.

In our society's life fundamental changes of an irreversible nature are taking place. They are directly connected with the party's policy on accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the economic mechanism, and increasing the pace of social development and are ultimately aimed at creating a powerful economy and reliable defense, strengthening the Soviet people's cohesion, and further increasing their well-being.

In fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions, the party Central Committee has taken a number of major measures which remove the obstacles to the development of initiative, increase the independence of local organs and economic leaders, and encourage those who boldly seek to resolve urgent problems.

What, specifically, is at issue here? First, the accelerated development of the key economic sectors, such as machine building and construction, the fuel and energy and agroindustrial complexes, the chemical industry, and others. Second, it concerns the indissolubly linked radical changes in investment policy which favor expanding the amount of the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. Finally, determined steps have been taken to improve the whole system of economic management. I have in mind here the transfer of enterprises and entire sectors to work in conditions of complete financial autonomy, self-capitalizing, and self-financing, a process which is underway.

Within the tightest schedule it is necessary to complete the highly complicated restructuring of the management of the country's construction complex with the aim of establishing the economic interest of all participants in the construction process in ensuring the commissioning of capacities and of housing and cultural-consumer facilities either by the normative deadline or earlier and in improving the quality of work and reducing its prime cost.

In improving the management system a special role is assigned to restructuring the work of the USSR Gosplan, which is to become the country's real economic-scientific headquarters. Great attention is being paid to fundamentally improving the planning of scientific and technical progress throughout the science-technology-production cycle as well as to the restructuring of the economic mechanism.

All this work has not just an economic but also a tremendous political significance. After all, its outcome will considerably determine the practical implementation of our party's course toward acceleration and the Soviet's economy's scaling of qualitatively new heights. The party Central Committee is constantly monitoring this work.

The decisions that envisage the improvement of the management of foreign economic ties and of scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries will be of great significance for increasing the economy's efficiency. The implementation of those decisions will enable fuller use to be made of the potential of the mutually beneficial international division of labor and, above all, of the advanatages of socialist economic integration.

As is well known, several years ago the Law on Labor Collectives was adopted in our country. However, it is not being implemented consistently enough and, to be blunt, a discrepancy has appeared between the great rights given to labor collectives and the inadequate rights of enterprises.

The preparation of the special law on the socialist enterprise is nearing completion, a law which will provide legal safeguards for the economic independence of enterprises and will protect them from unwarranted interference in their economic life by ministries. The draft law envisages the transfer of all enterprises to full financial autonomy and will considerably broaden their rights in the sphere of planning, supply, and incentives for workers. It will be submitted for nationwide discussion in the very near future.

A resolution was adopted recently on improving the organization of wages and introducing new wage rates and salary scales for workers in the production sectors of the national economy. Labor remuneration will be formed on a new economic basis -- not derived from the state budget, as before, but from the resources earned by enterprises within the limits of the normative wages fund.

Workers' wage rates are being increased by 20-25 percent and engineers' salaries are to rise by 30-35 percent. Extra incentive bonuses and premiums for high quality are being introduced. This major social measure will affect to over 75 million workers and employees.

The implementation of the great and responsible tasks set by the party for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term presupposes the further all-around democratization of our society and the deepening of the people's socialist self-management.

In full accord with these program demands, the further development of socialist democracy is being carried out both in terms of expanding working people's rights and providing them with the necessary conditions for active participation in resolving questions of state and social life and in terms of increasing the accountability and responsibility of officials and social organizations toward labor collectives. It is necessary to make maximum use of all forms of socialist democracy, placing them at the service of economic and social progress.

In this connection, L.N. Zaykov recalled the decision to create an all-union social organization of war and labor veterans and women's councils within labor collectives and in local neighborhoods. In other words, the basis of people's self-management is being expanded still further.

Soviets are expected to play a tremendous role in uniting and organizing the masses. The party regards soviets as one of the most effective links in our social and political system and for mobilizing the masses to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

This is the aim of the important resolutions adopted on improving soviets' activity. They offer extensive favorable prospects for ensuring that soviets increasingly actively exercise their role as full-fledged and competent organs of working people's power, bearing the responsibility for all spheres of life on their territory.

I should particularly like to stress, the deputy continued, that the leadership of soviets is performed by the party and thus the task of party committees is to constantly strive to increase soviets' independence and activeness. The experience of work in soviets, including the Leningrad city soviet, gained by a number of party groups shows that they can do a lot to increase the party's influence on the development of democracy and the improvement of soviets' activity. This is very important both for strengthening state discipline and for increasing the people's activeness and self-management and for effectively combatting bureaucracy.

Let us be frank: For many years now some people on soviets have become used to working solely in response to instructions. Furthermore, such workers have come to believe that they have been elected virtually in perpetuity, so to speak. For that reason they do not appreciate their full sense of responsibility to the electors and do not consider it necessary to report back regularly to those who elected them. Sometimes the ordinary worker finds it difficult to gain access to officials let alone to resolve his everyday problems more quickly. Who are they to approach if not their deputy? This can no longer be tolerated. That is how the party sees the matter.

The tasks which I have already mentioned are more than just constituent parts of restructuring. They are also the main levers for mobilizing our people's tremendous creative and intellectual potential, levers whose use will make it possible to activate the human factor so as to ensure that everyone really feels that he is master of the country and his own enterprise and works with confidence, initiative, and energy. It may be put this way: people actively seek their own place in restructuring, where the main front is the economy and the fulfillment of the 5-year plan tasks. However, a whole series of difficulties have appeared in the restructuring process.

The party Central Committee resolution "On the results of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays" stressed the need for a resolute struggle against bureaucratic distortions in the work of the management apparatus, indiscipline and irresponsibility on the part of workers at all levels, and against those people who try to preserve outmoded ways for their own selfish interests.

I am drawing your attention to these CPSU Central Committee guidelines deliberately. To be in the vanguard of restructuring, to ensure that it has a serious and steady influence on all matters, and that it progresses not by small steps but at an increasing pace, it is necessary to carry it out comprehensively and on the basis of the uninterrupted search for new opportunities and innovative actions in all areas -- production, science, and the social sphere.

Speaking about the initial lessons of restructuring in the leadership of production, the speaker noted that all sectors of the national economy can achieve a higher pace of development on essentially the same basis. However, considerable negative phenomena remain in the economy, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted when examining the results of the national economy's work for the past 9 months.

Restructuring has still not affected all labor collectives. Inertia and delay in resolving the tasks of scientific and technical progress are causing special alarm. There have been no significant improvements in output quality. The expansion of the network of science-and-production associations and intersectorial scientific and technical complexes is being slowed down.

Qualitative economic indicators are now coming to the forefront. This means that is is necessary to campaign resolutely for even-paced work, the elimination of rushed work, and the complete fulfillment of contractual commitments.

Assessing what has been done from those standpoints, L.N. Zaykov said that people can only rejoice at the successes achieved by Leningraders, including working people of the Moskovskiy electoral okrug, in carrying out the course formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress.

Extensive use is being made in the country of the Leningrad party organization's experience in formulating and implementing the territorial-sectorial program "Intensification-90." The implementation of the program for intensifying the Leningrad economy has noticeably increased the rate of acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the growth in labor productivity and slowed down the decline in the return on capital. This program was developed and extended by Leningraders' proposals on limiting the construction and expansion of enterprises and increasing the modernization of existing capacities and transferring industrial production to double-shift working.

On October 1, virtually all the main production units in Leningrad city and oblast switched to the new system. This required a restructuring of the work schedule of children's preschool and educational institutions, trade and public catering organizations, and, of course, transport. That restructuring is being carried out, although it must be considerably speeded up.

The party Central Committee, L.N. Zaykov stressed, attaches exceptionally great importance to Leningraders' initiative on switching to a two-shift work regime. Energetic work in this direction is already being done in many oblasts in the country.

The work being done to intensify the economy is not an experiment but the main lever to be used in the implementation of the strategy of acceleration formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. And scientific and technical progress is where the main battle for the implementation of that strategy will be fought.

To ensure determined progress in that area, it is necessary to radically restructure machine building and, in particular, its key sectors -- tool building, electrical equipment, and instrument making -- and to resolve truly revolutionary tasks -- to bring the main machine building output up to the best world level within 6-7 years.

Citing the examples of the work of a number of Leningrad's enterprises, the deputy showed the considerable reserves that machine building possesses. This potential must be utilized as quickly as possible and placed at the service of the cause.

On questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the quality and reliability of output, the leading role is assigned to sectorial science. Unless we firmly rectify the situation in scientific-research and planning and design organizations and bring them into close contact with production we shall not fulfill the set task -- that is, to ensure by the end of the 5-year plan that 80-90 percent of output matches the world standard.

Speaking about the need to strengthen science's ties with production, L.N. Zaykov noted that a number of scientific research institutes good development work often does not go beyond the stage of laboratory research. The reasons for that situation are well known. Incidentally, they are typical of many scientific research institutes, including those in Leningrad.

They are above all the inadequate amount of fundamental research and the dissipation of forces on too many tasks, sometimes too specific ones. One of the main shortcomings is the lack of a modern, well-equipped experimental test base.

The deputy dwelt in detail on problems of improving capital construction, emphasizing its special significance for accelerating the retooling of the national economy.

The powerful social policy formulated by the party congress requires energetic actions from each party organization, organs of management at all levels, and leaders of all ranks, he said. Analyzing the integrated general plan for the city and oblast, which has already gone into operation, the deputy said that this plan offers good scope both for the concentration of resources and for the deployment of manpower and facilities and for making better use of the potential of the enterprises and organizations in the region. Then the speaker dwelt in detail on construction workers' tasks in improving Leningrad's social sphere.

After broaching international problems, the deputy stresssed that the party's strategy of acceleration is most closely linked with the country's active foreign policy. We are not just talking about slowing down the arms race, we are actually doing it. That is the point of the long-term Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. At the same time, the U.S. refusal to end nuclear tests shows the whole world the aim of official Washington policy -- it pays lip service to disarmament but in fact favors armament. Our position at the talks with the U.S. President in Reykjavik combined firmness on principles with constructiveness in the search for the necessary solutions. The Soviet Union has put the maximum goodwill into its peace proposals. We have not withdrawn them. They remain in force.

The more durable our forces become, L.N. Zaykov said in conclusion, the greater the Soviet state's prestige in the international arena will be and the more powerful the means of influencing the processes taking place in the world will be.

B.P. Lazarev, team leader at the "Elektrosila" association, L.M. Pyastkina, district doctor at a polyclinic in the region, O.P. Orlov, secretary of the A.N. Krylov Scientific Research Institute party committee, Marina Akilina, teacher at a vocational and technical college, and others spoke about the striving to implement in concrete deeds the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, to work for a comprehensive and abrupt change for the better, and to eliminate everything hindering our progress. The people of Leningrad, they stated, are making every effort to strengthen the socialist motherland's might by their labor.

Visit Summed Up

PM311514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Working With Initiative And Energy: L.N. Zaykov's Meeting With Voters"]

[Text] The working people of Lenin's city, together with all the Soviet people, are purposefully implementing the party's course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, who was in Leningrad 23 through 29 October, familiarized himself with how the restructuring process is being carried out.

The transfer of the national economy onto an intensive footing in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions requires the support of machine building workers. The quality, reliability, and competitiveness of equipment for all sectors and the volume and rate of its production depend directly on their work.

The state of affairs in Leningrad's machine building complex was studied in detail. In conversations with workers and specialists at the Karl Marx Machine Building Association and the Izhorskiy Zavod Association, concrete ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress were examined.

The party organization must monitor this work unremittingly and seek a greater return on the mighty, constantly increasing industrial and intellectual potential available to Leningrad's machine building. A special place was assigned to questions of accelerating the retooling of sectors that produce goods for the people. The political and social significance of this work was stressed.

Vital tasks in further improving work were discussed at a conference of economic and party leaders of machine building enterprises in Leningrad and the oblast, held at the Elektrosila Association. L.N. Zaykov, who spoke at the conference, stressed the need to accelerate the restructuring at plants and associations in the machine building complex.

Questions of further strengthening the link between science and production were the main topic of conversations with specialists and leaders of the Leningrad Central Scientific Research Diesel Institute. The CPSU Central Committee secretary pointed to existing possibilities for reducing the time taken over new developments and improving their quality and the promptness with which they go into production.

At the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant he familiarized himself with the course of work on restoring the legendary cruiser "Aurora."

A talk took place at the Smolnyy with bureau members, secretaries, and section chiefs of Leningrad party obkom and gorkom and leaders of the city and oblast soviet organizations. The importance of the tasks facing communists in the intensification and qualitative improvement of production and the comprehensive resolution of social questions was noted.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary had conversations with the working people at enterprises and in the streets. He visited a number of stores that sell food and industrial goods.

A meeting took place with Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug voters.

Flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin monument and the memorial to the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

AFANASYEV REPLIES TO VIEWERS' QUESTIONS

LD020420 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 1 Nov 86

["Academician V.G. Afanasyev Replies to Viewers' Questions" program; video shows Afanasyev seated at a desk in an office with a pile of letters in front of him, to which he refers throughout the program; the camera occasionally gives a close-up of one of them as he holds it; the caption "Academician Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of PRAVDA" crosses the screen from time to time]

[Excerpts] Hello, Comrade-viewers. You and I have already held four of these conversations. I must say that these conversations have brought a very large number of responses: literally hundreds and hundreds of letters. These are letters of the most varied kind: reactions, questions, suggestions, advice, requests, and objections. The chief theme contained in these letters is approval by the broad masses of our people -- communists and noncommunists, or nonparty people -- for our party's policies, the policies for the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development. There have been a very very large number of these letters. I shall quote just one of them: This is a letter from Comrade Vladimir Petrovich (Savenko), from Berdyansk in Zaporozhye Oblast. I am pleased, he writes, that we have finally come to grips with what many honest Soviet people have been feeling in their hearts, literally with their whole hearts: namely, the lesson of truth, the need for a responsible approach to matters, realism, human conscience, the struggle against window-dressing, fuss, pomp and ostentation, and the rest.

Viewers have been voicing impatience, I would say, in their wish to move a bit faster in tackling all the tricky tasks and problems that confront us. There are angry letters, too, very angry letters about our shortcomings, about antisocial phenomena, violations of the rules of our moral behavior and of legal rules. There have been quite a lot of letters like that. Then, too, there have been letters dealing with overt and covert opponents of acceleration and restructuring of all spheres of our public life; and calling for an uncompromising struggle against those who either cannot understand or cannot accept restructuring. To quote Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's words, the fresh breeze has proved too fresh for those who have grown accustomed to musky narrowmindedness. [passage omitted]

Now I shall try to reply to the question. There are many questions and of course I shall not be able to reply to all of them; reather I shall reply, perhaps, just to those that strike me as most interesting. So here is a letter from Mikhail Ivanovich (?Okopnik) from Pskov. He writes: I have listened to your program twice with interest and paid particular atention to the elucidation of the concept of developed socialism. I do not doubt that the highly abstract and theoretical nature of the concept of developed socialism was clear to you back in the seventies, at the time when developed socialism moved out of the realm of party documents and into the popular vocabulary and was held up for acclaim.

In this connection it is incomprehensible for me, why you, an academic holding a high social position, a communist, on a party management body, did not set forth your attitude in principle to the concept of developed socialism 5 or 10 years back. So the question is: Why did you keep quiet? Where were you?

Well, the first mention of the term developed socialism was contained as far back as 1967 in the report for the 50th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. At that time I was working as head of a department at the Academy of Social Sciences. Subsequently, at the 24th party congress in 1971 the building of developed socialism in our country was declared. Why did I remain silent? Because -- and I tried to convey this in my first conversation with you -- I do not regard this concept of developed socialism as erroneous. It was correct for its time. Moreover, the term is mentioned even now, in the new party program. There it says that the country has moved into the phase of developed socialism. I emphasize, it has not built, it has moved into; that is the wording used at the 27th party congress in defining the concept of developed socialism. As for why this concept has lost its, so to speak, urgent topicality for our time, I spoke about that in the first program. Let us recall that this concept was a certain reaction to an over-simplified idea about ways of building communism, and the timescales and means involved, at the beginning of the sixties. It was a reaction to that communist euphoria that took a grip willy-nilly on our academics, some public circles, and quite a broad strata of the population. It then turned out, however, that this concept lost its real link with life and turned into some kind of abstract concept. There were numerous arguments and discussions, at times scholastic, at times futile, much play was made in disputing definitions and so on and so forth. What was needed was a concept that would respond to the most pressing tasks of this time of ours. So it came about that the concept of developed socialism was replaced by the concept of accelerating the country's socio-economic development. This was proclaimed for the first time at the April plenum of the Central Committee in 1985, and then the 27th party congress endorsed this concept, developed it, and gave it concrete form. As for what the concept of accelerating the country's socio-economic development is, that is something I spoke about in the first two programs.

The letter from Viktor Alekseyevich Teplyukov, from Odessa, the one who advised me to smile more, is very curious. He accused me of not giving attention to the most sensitive problems of our time; sensitive meaning the problems dealing with the expenditure tendency operating today in the economic -- or rather, it would be more precise to say, the uneconomic -- mechanism, which is now an anachronism. He then goes on to quote Marx' "Das Kapital" and suggests that we should do away with profits, money, and other categories associated with the commodity-money relationship. He had quite a curious way of writing. The belle of the ball, he writes, should be not the old dowager kopek, but the young damsel bearing the name: minute of work. To put it in short and straight terms, the writer of this letter Viktor Alekseyevich (Teplyukov) is against the use of the commodity-money relationship in running our economy. It is quite curious. He even suggested that there should be a broad discussion on television on the question of whether it is right for the commodity-money relationship to be used in our economic policies, in our economic life. He writes: The viability of the concept of the commodity-money relationship could be examined by setting up, with your help, a public discussion before the eyes of television viewers, along the lines of the television program for young people "What? Where? When?" He even goes on to propose who should chair this discussion, some pretty major academics whose names I shall not mention for reasons you will understand.

There have, then, been quite a few letters opposing the commodity-money relationship. Why is it, writes Yuriy Aleksandrovich (?Belov), that our socialist system of production all of a sudden has to be regarded as one based on commodities.

Here he has in mind the materials of the 27th party congress, though he does not interpret them exactly, rather than one that is a directly social system?

As is know, the concept of market socialism is one of the chief factors slowing down the acceleration of our socio-economic development. What can one say on this subject? Well, of course the damsel "minute of work" is very necessary to us, and we have to take her into account in our economic work. We have to care for her, this minute of work; we have to make savings in working time. We have to economize on time in general, everywhere and in everything, inasmuch as time is irreversible and whatever we have not managed to do in time will be pretty difficult to do. Marx even went so far as to say that economies of every kind in the end come down to economies of time, that how much time is economized is an index of the progress achieved by a society and by the individual. Even so, we cannot nowadays use only working time, the minute of work, as a measure of our labor, its productivity or its value, inasmuch as we are living under socialism to which commodity production is inherent. Only in the conditions of communism will time be the sole measuring-stick for each person's contribution to the public wealth, and the measuring-stick for a society's wealth under communism will not be working time but free time. This was what Marx called the field for the all-round free development of each man.

Socialism is a society of commodity production; moreover -- and this is the main thing -- this commodity production is carried on within the framework of centralized state planning and control. From this it follows, whether we like it or not, that the commodity-money relationship exists for us and will continue to do so until socialism attains its highest phase. There are categories associated with the commodity-money relationship; things such as price, money, profit, cost, financial autonomy, credit, earnings, and so on. The task is not one of arguing about the existence of the commodity-money relationship. These arguments have already taken place. They went on for decades between those known as the commoditists and those known as the anti-commoditists. Moreover, these arguments are scholastic and futile, because there is nothing to discuss. On the contrary, for many years we underrated the commodity-money relationship. We inculcated in ourselves the habit of counting, calculating economies, of active businesslike involvement, of a spirit of enterprise -- socialist, of course. Actually this is one of the reason why our economic mechanism even now still exhibits the expenditure tendency.

The 27th party congress had some clear-cut things to say about the commodity-money relationship and its use in our economic policies. It is time to overcome prejudices in relation to the commodity-money relationship and the failure to appreciate its relevance to a smooth management of the economy. Negating the importance of the active influence it can have in enhancing people's sense of commitment and production efficiency weakens financial autonomy and gives rise to other undesirable phenomena. So the task for both economic theoreticians and for those who practice economic management is to bring about an organic union of central, centralized planning control, of planning in our economy, to strengthen this centralized planning but at the same time to make use, within the framework of such centralized planning, of the commodity-money relationship, and the catergories associated with it.

Such work, as you know, if going on in such forms of economic activity as, let us say, the comprehensive job order or full financial autonomy. These are making headway; they are acquiring an even broader field of application, form the team to the production unit, from the production unit to the enterprise.

In the near future a whole ministry -- namely the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building -- will go over to a full financial autonomy, full self-recouping.

So to argue about the existence of the commodity-money relationship would appear to be pointless. We have to make use of this relationship. There is some very good experience in this area. The party Central Committee recently gave its approval to the work of Trust No. 18 of Mosselkhozstroy [Moscow agricultural construction] which is led by Nikolay (Travkin). This trust -- not just a team, not just a sub-section, not just a mobile mechanized fleet within the trust, but the whole trust -- went over to full financial autonomy, to the comprehensive job order. The chief plan and assessment index at this trust is not the gross value in rubles of its production, not the amount of funds invested, but the end product, the hand-over of buildings for occupation on time and finished to high standards. The results have not been bad. This trust was previously running at a loss, and moreover at a planned loss. Losses were planned to run at the level of a million rubles a year, whereas over the past year it has made 2.5 million, I repeat 2.5 million in profit. (Travkin's) experience, this trust's work experience, is spreading. In my view, the future of our construction industry, if you will, lies in this experience. This is the prime direction for its development, the road to overcoming its dilatoriness with which we are having to contend at the present time.

Now one more question on which I wished to dwell, which bothers many of our people: this is housing. On this question we have received many sharply-worded letters, even requests for help in obtaining or improving housing conditions feature among these letters.

Aleksandr Pavlovich (Konyukov) from Saratov writes: The discussion about housing has flared up once again, and it is never tedious. It is a chronic vexing question and will remain so because there is no solution to it yet. People are born, grow old, and die faster than housing is built for them. Even if this is not the case, can the problem really be resolved when even at the most insignificant centers of population there are living categories of citizens who can at their own whim occupy whatever accomodation they please in any part of the settlement of town, then change it when the fancy takes them for something better suited to them and leave the old place to the in-laws or someone of their own choosing, or perhaps build a dacha of any size, walking off with tens of millions in rubles and housing space that belong to other citizens. There have been quite a lot of letters along those lines.

I agree that this is a vexing question, one of the most acute we are now faced with, But I categorically disagree with the assertion made by the writer, Aleksandr Pavlovich (Konyukov), that there is no solution to this question. It is already being resolved, and not without success. Over the past 25 years 54 million apartments have been built in this country. That is a number that would enable the majority of our Soviet people to obtain their own separate accomodation or at least to enjoy a serious improvement in their housing conditions. In the towns and cities 80 percent of the population lives in well-appointed apartments. Along with other questions and measures aimed at enhancing material and spiritual standards for our people, the 27th party congress decided to accelerate the process of tackling this extraordinarily acute question of housing.

You will undoubtedly recall that the new edition of our party program says that by the year 2000 practically every family will have its own separate accomodation, either an apartment or an individual house. In the 12th 5-Year Plan some 565-570 million square meters of living space is to be built.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the figure was a little over 550 million. If we look at the prewar period, the amount of living space built from 1918 to 1940 was a mere 408.9 million square meters.

So, from what sources, what money are we to use, from where are we going to draw funds for housing construction? Of course, the main thrust of concern for housing construction is borne by the state, and housing construction will be mainly financed through the stage budget. Then there are enterprise housing and amenity construction funds being created and made ever more powerful. It is all the more true that with the transfer to full financial autonomy, self-recouping, self-financing, enterprises will be able to generate more and more funds for tackling social matters, including the housing problem.

Of course, the question arises here of providing the requisite materials, the requisite building organizations for such construction, and this is also no simple problem and one that is as yet being tackled only slowly and not very well, I would say. There is also the economic method here under which an enterprise builds housing with its own forces. There is also cooperative and individual building. Now other new forms of housing construction have appeared, such as the youth housing construction cooperatives. In Sverdlovsk a cooperative of that kind has already been set up, and building along similar lines is beginning in Moscow and other cities. There are some quite interesting initiatives: for instance, it has been resolved at Gorkiy Vehicle factory to provide all employees there with housing by 1995. The housing program has to be fulfilled; it can be and it has to be; and I believe that it will be. It will be fulfilled all the more effectively and successfully, the more successfully and effectively all of us work as producers, and labor collectives in general work.

Quite a lot of letters deal with the sorry state of housing in Moscow. The problem here is among the most acute. One of the things native Muscotives complain about in their letters is that we have been living literally for decades in poorly-appointed dwellings, in shanties -- in some cases in basements -- yet tens of thousands of people continue to flow into Moscow and obtain registration and housing within a very short time. These are the so-called short-stay residents, with limited registration (limitchiki), mainly people invited into Moscow from outside chiefly for heavy physical work. There are hundreds of thousands of these unplanned Muscotives, if one can put it like that.

This is a result of the growth through extensive methods of Moscow's economy; the result of the unjustified creation of new production capacities and new jobs. Instead of accelerating scientific and technical progress, instead of increasing productivity through this means and eliminating heavy physical labor more and more jobs were created. Of course inasmuch as there was no housing planned for these people, then the housing given them was at the cost of native Muscovites. But Moscow -- the Moscow City Gorkom, the Moscow City Gorispolkom and other organizations -- has taken a firm decision that from next year no short-stay residents, no workers from outside will be allowed into Moscow.

A plenum of the Moscow City Gorkom was held on 4 October. The task, the subject on the agenda was as follows: Tasks for the Moscow Party organization for restructuring the city's economy on to an intensive path of development, and fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan quotas using smaller numbers of workers. I believe that this will make a considerable improvement, this decision, this wish and desire on the part of the Moscow leadership will make a significant improvement in the provision of apartments for Muscovites.

As far as violations of housing legislation, these indeed have occurred and to some extent are continuing now to occur. There are offenses, bribe-taking in the distrubution of housing, but the party is fully resolved to put an end to these negative phenomena. Much has already been done. Quite a number of people have received serious punishment both through the party and through the courts, for infringing the provisions relating to housing legislation. The party will struggle against these phenomena, and together with other measures, together with an expansion in housing construction, this problem will come to be resolved more and more successfully, and we can hope that in the foreseeable future every family will obtain a separate dwelling.

On that point I shall end our conversation. All the best.

MOVIE ON STALIN ERA SHOWN IN MOSCOW

LD031910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 3 Nov 86

[By Aleksandar Novacic]

[Summary from poor reception] Moscow, 3 Nov (TANJUG) Tengiz Abuladze's movie, "Repentance" ["pokajanje"], a Georgian film dealing with the Stalin era and the personality cult, has been screened at closed clubs for intellectuals in Moscow in the last few days. For the first time the veil has been removed from the period of the personality cult and the Stalin era and it is significant that the film was made in Georgia, where Stalin was born. During a showing of the film introduced by the producer, some of the audience left, either because they were unable to understand the film's symbolism or as a sign of protest. "Repentance" was shot in Tbilisi in 1984 but went into cold storage on completion. This summer, after it was seen by some of the most senior leaders in the Soviet Politburo, it was given the "green light" for public (?screening) in Moscow. "Repentance" is already being shown at theaters in Tbilisi and people are standing in line for several hours to buy tickets.

DISSIDENT ART COLLECTOR FREED FROM JAIL

AU020034 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Leningrad, Soviet Union, Nov 1 (AFP) -- A dissident Soviet art collector, whose case was brought up by President Francois Mitterrand when he visited the Soviet Union last July, was released from jail Friday, informed sources here and in France said.

Georgi Mikhailov, 42, married to a Frenchwoman from Lyons, had been sentenced last June to six years in prison on charges of theft of state property. He had appealed against the decison, which resulted in his release on the grounds of clemency, consular sources here said. Mr. Mikhailov's case had been backed by the French League of Human Rights and the London-based rights group, Amnesty International. Villeurbanne, the Lyons suburb where Mr. Mikhailov's wife Veronique lives, also broke twinning arrangements with the Soviet town of Moghilev.

From 1976 to 1979, Mr. Mikhailov organized shows in his Leningrad apartment of dissident art works that were threatened with destruction by the Soviet authorities. In 1979, he was sentenced to four years in a re-education camp for "illegal artistic activity." His art collection was also ordered seized, but this was never carried out. But when he applied for a visa to visit his wife, whom he married in 1985, he was again arrested, this time for being in illegal possession of state property.

FORTHCOMING 7 NOV GOSR PARADE PREVIEWED

Sokolov May Miss Parade

AU051223 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, May 5 (AFP) -- Defence Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov is believed too ill to attend the traditional November 7 parade in the Red Square commemorating the October Revolution, a Western military source said here Wednesday.

He is 75, and was named defence minister in December 1984.

Western and Eastern European sources said that he had a heart attack in mid-October and might retire shortly, but these reports could not be confirmed.

General Petr Lushev, one of three deputy defence ministers, will be the parade commander on Saturday, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported Wednesday.

"That means Marshal Sokolov will not attend the ceremony," a Western military source said here.

On Tuesday General Lushev attended a meeting between Soviet Politburo official Geydar Aliyev and Indian Defence Minister Arun Singh, and also gave a keynote speech Tuesday to Soviet military leaders.

Military Chiefs Meet

PM041155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel V. Zhitarenko report: "Meeting of Parade Participants"]

[Text] A festive meeting of participants in the forthcoming military parade in Red Square in honor of the Great October's 69th anniversary was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses 1 November.

The meeting presidium included Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces; I.A. Larin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Rodin, member of the military council and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate; Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member of the military council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Col Gen of Aviation L.L. Batekhin, member of the military council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate; Adm P.N. Medvedev, member of the military council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; Yu.A. Belyakov, secretary of Moscow party gorkom; B.I. Balashov, secretary of Moscow party obkom; other military commanders; and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The meeting was opened by Col Gen I.P. Repin, member of the military council and chief of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District Political Directorate. [paragraph continues]

Col Gen V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the district, delivered a report on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The participants in the meeting were warmly greeted by A.P. Pechnikova, electrical equipment controller at the Moscow plant for motor vehicle and tractor electrical equipment and USSR State Prize winner; USSR People's Artist I.V. Makarova, member of the USSR Cinematography Workers Union Board and USSR State Prize winner; Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant Colonel A.A. Volkov, USSR pilot-conmonaut; and I.N. Ordzhonikidze, secretary of the All-union Komsomol Central Committee.

Arkhipov Sets Parade Hierarchy

PM041752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

["Order of the Chief of Moscow City Garrison, No. 12, 4 November 1986, Moscow: On the Parade of Troops on 7 November 1986" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] 1. A parade of the troops of the Moscow garrison is scheduled for 1000 hours in Red Square in the city of Moscow on 7 November 1986, on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The parade of troops will be reviewed by Army General P.S. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister.

I have been ordered to command the parade.

2. Commanders of formations and units are to send out the markers and lead the troops on parade according to the approved allocations at the appointed time.

Uniform -- full dress, winter, with caps.

3. Major General G.D. Bashkin, commandant of the Moscow Kremlin, is to carry out the artillery salute according to my instructions.

4. I charge Lieutenant General V.D. Serykh, military commandant of Moscow City, with overall leadership of the maintenance of order in Red Square.

Colonel General V. Arkhipov, chief of Moscow City Garrison and commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District.